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PRICES RISE IN SOVIET'S NEW DRIVE

Radical Change in State Policy Regarding Costs Made Apparent

EFFORTS PUT FORTH FOR MORE SPENDING

Temporary Abandonment of One of Five-Year Plan Ideals Is Involved in Movement

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—One of the recent Soviet "anecdotes," or sarcastic jokes which originate no one knows where and circulate rapidly by word of mouth, runs as follows: "Who are the richest people in the world? The Russians—because they don't know what to do with their money."

This was a very neat summary of the situation that existed in the summer and autumn of 1930, when the printing presses were constantly pouring out quantities of new rubles, while the supply of available foodstuffs and manufactured goods seemed to be continually shrinking. While Soviet economists stubbornly deny that inflation can exist under their economic system, some inflationist tendencies certainly manifested themselves at that time.

Prices skyrocketed on the private market; distrust of paper money was reflected in the tendency to hoard silver coins; people were in the peculiar position of being able to spend only a fractional part of wages and salaries for the small rations which were doled out in cooperative stores. Unless they wished to pay the huge prices of the private market or to invest in state bonds, they were really at a loss to know what to do with the rest of their money. Currency at that time was perhaps the cheapest commodity in the Soviet Union.

Developments during the last winter and spring, however, have moved in the opposite direction. Inflation has been replaced by deflation. Along with the effort, which as yet can scarcely be considered overwhelmingly successful, to provide more food and manufactured goods, the state has also displayed considerable ingenuity in compelling or persuading the population to part with its surplus cash.

The state policy as regards prices has radically changed. One of the first symptoms of this was the appearance last winter in Moscow and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Nine Economists Off for Europe On Peace Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Nine American economists from colleges and universities in the United States left here for Europe today on the Milwaukee of the Hamburg-American Line, as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

They will go directly to Paris, arriving there, July 6, when they will divide into three groups, one visiting the British Isles, one going to central Europe and the third to southwestern Europe. They will remain abroad about three months.

For the last several years similar visits have been made by American journalists, college professors, students and economists, as a part of the educational work of the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is director. European journalists and students also have visited the United States under this plan.

Members of the economists' party include: Arthur B. Adams, dean of the College of Commerce, University of Oklahoma; Malcolm M. Willey, University of Minnesota; Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin; Walter R. Sharp, University of Wisconsin; George W. Stocking, University of Texas; James F. Zimmerman, University of New Mexico; William M. Duffus, College of Commerce and Administration of Ohio State University; Sidney L. Miller, University of Iowa, and W. L. Wanlass, dean of the College of Agriculture at Logan, Utah.

Henry S. Haskell, assistant to the director of the Carnegie Endowment, will accompany the group visiting southwestern Europe. The three groups will meet in Geneva early in September.

MEXICAN CHAMBER BACKS VERA CRUZ LAW

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (AP)—The majority bloc of the National Chamber of Deputies last night gave a vote of moral support to Governor Tejeda of Vera Cruz in connection with the recent enactment of a state law limiting the number of priests allowed to officiate in that state to 11.

The majority block session is an unofficial session of the Chamber.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
News of Sports—Pages 8 and 10
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17

FEATURES

Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 6 and 7
Educational ..... 8 and 9
Interior Decoration and Antiques 11
Book Reviews and Literary News 12
The Home Forum 13
Going Forward
(With French Translation)
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 14
Music of the World—Theatrical News 15
The Radio Playhouse—Aviation 18
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

New Dry Coalition Organizes With 32 Groups Represented

Naming of Probably Most Elaborate Force Ever Put Into Field Accompanied by Statements That Full Strength of Churches Is Behind Movement

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—The organization and personnel of what is probably the most elaborate dry coalition ever put in the field were announced here today as a preliminary to the 1932 presidential campaign. Representatives of 32 national dry organizations, forming the Allied Forces for Prohibition, announced the set-up of a board of strategy comprising 45 names, and of an executive committee of 15, of which 11 members so far have been chosen.

Coupled with the conference of leaders of temperance organizations were statements declaring that the churches have not and would not withdraw from the temperance struggle. This statement, issued by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcholism, was intended to correct misconceptions that had arisen through publication of plans of the Allied Forces under Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, head of the Christian Endeavor organization.

The Allied Forces, Dr. Poling has constantly pointed out, seeks to enlist in the prohibition movement new groups of voters apart from present supporters, and to do this is aiming its campaign at lay groups, with special attention to young people. Before leaving the conference Dr. Poling, who is a member of the board of strategy, emphasized that his elaborate national program of public meetings, which start in September, will conflict in no way with the regular work of established church temperance groups.

Membership in the new executive body of the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment—the parent body of the board of strategy—was announced here as follows:

Honorary chairman: Robert L. Owen (D.), former Senator from Oklahoma.

Honorary chairman: Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas.

Chairman: Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary World League Against Alcoholism.

Vice-Chairman: Grant M. Hudson (R.), former Representative from Michigan.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. J. W. Nicholson, head Democratic Law Enforcement League.

Vice-Chairman: Col. P. H. Calla-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

ROTARIANS BACK ARMS CUT MOVE AT CONVENTION

World Group Closes Parley at Vienna With Note of Internationalism

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 27—Having pledged themselves to support every possible step undertaken by any government to insure success of the 1932 disarmament conference, in achieving really substantial reduction of world armament, 4000 Rotarians, representing 158,000 leading business men of 57 nations, left the great Conserthaus Hall here yesterday with a new conception of the "International" on their emblem.

The twenty-second Rotary International convention closed yesterday after four busy sessions. The great American Rotary was brought into direct contact with the world significance of the movement.

Announcement of the Hoover moratorium proposal, coming simultaneously with the opening of the meeting, gave further impetus to the feeling of international good will which marked all the sessions.

Social Aspects Discussed

This new international outlook showed itself practically in the election of Sidney Woodruff Pascall of London, head of a famous British confections concern and a great worker in behalf of industrial cooperation, as Rotary's international president. Two other non-Americans were named to the board of directors.

In his presidential address Mr. Pascall stressed the international note in reference to problems of centralization and devolution, which he said every international society must sometime face. He announced that two international Rotary commissions would meet during the coming year at Zurich, and appealed for a thorough study of the question of an international language, for removal of linguistic barriers between Rotarians.

The closing session was devoted to what might be termed, the social aspects of international relations. It was brought to a climax by an address by Edward A. Filene of Boston, on world prosperity and standards of living.

An unusual feature of the session was a discussion on the arts. Max Reinhardt, theatrical producer, delivered an address on present-day problems of the theater. It was emphasised that there are plenty of good actors, but that inspiring plays are lacking.

Cosmic aspects of international relations received special attention and many addresses were given by leading authorities, including Yves le Troquer, of France, on tariff problems; Biagio

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Post and Gatty Land Plane In Eastern Siberia

SHANGHAI, June 27 (AP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, American around-the-world fliers, arrived at Blagoveshchensk, Siberia, at 6 p. m. tonight (5 a. m., E. S. T.).

The fliers landed in a mud hole but were not harmed. They came from Irkutsk, 850 miles away. They planned to leave for Khabarovsk, eastern Siberia at 3 a. m. tomorrow morning (1 p. m., E. S. T., Saturday).

IRKUTSK, Siberia, June 27 (AP)—They landed here at 11:15 a. m. today (11:55 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Friday) from Novosibirsk, completing the 1050 miles in six hours and 10 minutes, and hopped again at 2:10 p. m. (2:10 a. m. Eastern Standard Time) taking a little more than two hours to prepare for a dash over some of the wildest country on the globe.

They expected to reach Blagoveshchensk at 8 o'clock tonight and rest there until dawn tomorrow, and then proceed to Khabarovsk.

If weather conditions are favorable, they expected to attempt a nonstop flight from Khabarovsk straight across the remaining stretch of Siberia, the Gulf of Tartary, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Bering Sea to Nome, Alaska, a distance of 1200 miles.

The Winnie Mae roared into Irkutsk with her motor working perfectly and landed alongside the trans-Siberian Railway tracks after circling the city. They received a hearty welcome from Russian officials and a handful of foreigners.

British-Persian Pact Formulated

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—A new Anglo-Persian treaty has been drafted. The President in Council, Lord Parmoor, replying to a question in the Second Chamber here yesterday, said a measure of agreement had been reached in negotiations on this topic between the United Kingdom and Persia.

The British Government, he continued, was confident, if Persia so desired, that discussions could be brought to an early and successful conclusion. Lord Parmoor also said exchange control in Persia was unfavorable to British trade, while trade monopoly laws had placed restrictions upon imports.

Representations had been made by the British Minister at Teheran, Lord Parmoor stated, on exchange regulations and their adverse effect on trade, which was now largely at a standstill. The reason the Persian Government had given for trade monopoly was the acute economic crisis.

SPANISH BALLOT LISTS CHOICES OF 25 PARTIES

Zamora Thinks Socialists and Right Republicans Will Lead in Cortes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 27 — At least 25 groups will submit candidates at the polls tomorrow, and this number could probably be considerably increased were all local combinations counted. Compared with the simple two or three-party system in America and England, these elections seem to present a character of confusion and complexity. In fact, there are only a few tendencies which detach themselves fairly clearly.

But what is the average voter to make of these groups, which call themselves Republican Action, Republican Alliance, Republican-Socialist Coalition, Republicans, Socialists, Radical Republicans, Left Republicans, Right Republicans, Federalists, Nationalists, Autonomists, Reformists, Agrarians, Roman Catholics, Monarchists, Jaimists and Communists? One would suppose that at any rate candidates of every tint could find a place in this multitude of parties, but in fact there are about 50 independents and 60 who are undefined.

Of the really organized parties, the Right Republicans lead with 124 official candidates, the Republican-Socialists Coalition has 115 candidates, and the Socialists 105. The Radical Republicans have 90 in the field and the Radical Socialists 73. There are only six Monarchists and as many Jaimists. Some old Monarchists, like Sanchez Guerra, while not abandoning their lifelong convictions, present themselves in a group which calls itself, Support for the Republic.

Prognostications are easy, though dangerous, but when no less distinguished a person than Niceto Alcala Zamora, Provisional President, ventures to state his opinion of the formation of the prospective Parliament, he may be followed, especially as he helps to clarify the general situation. He believes that the strongest and most homogeneous party will be the Socialist, which will sit on the left. Next will come the Right Republicans, his own party, which will sit on the right. Third, there will be the Radical Republicans, led by Alejandro Lerroux, who will sit in the center, and will obviously occupy the pivotal position.

The belief is that Señor Lerroux will be the arbiter. No party will be strong enough to govern alone. On the left wing will be the Radical Socialists, and on the right wing such groups as the National Action. There will be smaller groups of extremists on either side. They doubtless will render the task of government more difficult, but they will be relatively powerless.

Without the slightest pretension of giving election results in advance, but merely for the purpose of indicating the general relation of the parties to each other, I will repeat the figures which I obtained from a political observer. According to him, the Socialists should win 115 seats, the Right Republicans 100, Radical Republicans 80 and Radical Socialists 60. If this be even approximately true, four groups alone will capture all but about 100 of the seats in the Cortes, leaving the rest to be divided among a score of smaller ones.

The Republican Action, Republican Alliance, National Action, Nationalists and Left Republicans are the most important of the remaining groups. So that after all, despite the multiplicity of parties, the situation can be simplified.

Socialists, Radical Republicans and Right Republicans command the field and will be more or less strongly influenced in this or that direction by the comparative success of smaller parties on the Left and Right wings.

Steps already taken toward separation of the church and state, reduction of the army to an inoffensive, subordinate instrument, multiplication of schools, and stabilization of the peseta have made a good impression.

MAKING LEISURE FRUITFUL CALLED LIBRARIANS' JOB

Stuart Chase Says No Group Can Do More Valiant Service in This Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27—No group of workers in the whole community life of America today is more strategically located or can do more valiant service in promoting constructive leisure than librarians, Stuart Chase, author and lecturer of New York City, declared before members of the American Library Association, at the fourth and final general session of the fifty-third annual conference here today.

Taking the population of the country as a whole, Mr. Chase said, one will find 30,000,000 radio listeners a night; 50,000,000 movie admissions a week; 35,000,000 copies of newspapers and tabloids a day; 15,000,000 copies of popular magazines a month and a pleasure motoring bill of $5,000,000,000 a year.

In the last generation the average work day has declined approximately three hours, the lecturer said, and promises to decline even more. How Americans are going to spend this growing margin of leisure in this machine age becomes an ever more important problem, he contended.

The total costs of leisure-time activities amounts to approximately $21,000,000,000 or one quarter of the national income, the speaker said, adding that nearly half of this leisure is "mechanized." This represents a huge industry and a huge investment, he said, "with thousands of business men concerned with furnishing us with leisure-time goods and services." They have the same problems of overhead costs, overproduction, rate of turnover and breaking down of sales resistance, as other industries have, he declared.

"Innumerable cases are on record," he said, of families giving up essential housing space, clothing and even food to buy more gasoline. To this

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Guatemala Youth Laud American Boy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—An unusual manifestation of the good will that President Hoover has succeeded in building up between the United States and Latin America, was brought to light yesterday in a message received from Retalhuleu, Guatemala, telling of the honor that school children in that city are paying to an American boy hero, Bryan Untiedt, who was the guest recently of President Hoover.

According to Col. M. Ydigoras Fuentes, Jefe Politico of Retalhuleu, a city of 30,000 in the western part of Guatemala, the students of the boys' school adopted a resolution on Arbor Day, paying a unique honor to the North American youth. The resolution as transmitted to the State Department reads as follows:

"Sole article. To take occasion, during the celebration of the Festival of the Tree, to render homage, in the primary schools, to the young hero, Bryan Untiedt, in the following form:

"(a) Reading of these resolutions.

"(b) Dr. Anronio Castillo Vega, licensed in law, will give a lecture concerning the heroic act of Bryan Untiedt.

"(c) During the month of June, in the daily roll call at the boys' school in every grade the name of the youthful hero Bryan Untiedt shall be called and the student standing highest in his class, as selected by the respective teachers, shall answer to the name.

"(d) A certified copy of these resolutions shall be sent to Master Bryan Untiedt.

"Done at Retalhuleu on the 31st day of May, 1931.

(Signed)
M. Ydigoras Fuentes,
Chief Civil Executive."

Mother Shares His Achieved Ambition

RICHARD B. RUSSELL JR., GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. RICHARD B. RUSSELL SR. Governor Russell, Bachelor, and but 33 Years of Age, Will Turn the Mansion's Social Functions Over to His Mother.

RUSSELL TAKES OATH AS GEORGIA CHIEF EXECUTIVE

'Youngest' Governor Inducted Into Office in Ceremony at Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27—Georgia's youngest Governor, Richard B. Russell Jr., was inducted into office today with ceremonies which, according to his request, were marked by simplicity and freedom from formalities.

Many throughout Georgia feel that a new day is dawning in the State, with its administrative affairs in the hands of this forward-looking and progressive representative of youth.

No inaugural ball will be held, but the public was invited to a reception at the Executive Mansion.

During his campaign, when his bachelorhood was jestingly referred to, Governor Russell made the promise that if he were elected his friends would be welcomed at the mansion by Mrs. Russell. He is keeping his promise. The lady who will preside as hostess at the mansion during his Administration is his mother, Mrs. Richard Russell Sr.

Governor Russell is said to be the youngest governor of any state. He enters upon his duties at the age of 33.

Twenty-four years ago in the town of Winder, Ga., "Dick" Russell Jr., then a 9-year-old boy, wrote in a little diary he kept, "I expect to be Governor some day." That prophecy has been fulfilled.

Governor Russell is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He served for some years in the Georgia State Legislature, and when elected Governor was Speaker of the House.

With a keen analysis of present economic conditions, and stressing the need for a policy of wise economy in the administration of the State's affairs, the Governor in his inaugural address said in part:

"In the face of the economic pressure which troubles us, we have experienced an awakening of our people to the responsibilities of citizenship. The average citizen is taking more interest in the administration of his government, state, county, and municipal, than ever before. The realization of the need for increased efficiency and reduced expenses is felt by every individual who has been compelled to pare his family budget.

Further on he declared: "We have come to realize that education and highway building are in modern civilization twin pathways to progress. Despite the adverse circumstances which surround us, if Georgia would keep pace with the forward march of the other states in the Union, we cannot afford to lag behind in education and in the development of our highways. The sums spent on these activities are sure to pay a fair return and are now recognized as being an investment rather than an expenditure."

New Women's Work Law Goes In Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The new 48-hour week law for women, which was passed in the closing days of the 1931 Legislature, to correct unsatisfactory features of the original law enacted in 1927 and amended last year, will go into effect on July 1.

The law, which will affect nearly 100,000 women employees of mercantile establishments in the State, was an agreed measure, having been worked out between representatives of employer groups, the Women's Trade Union League and Consumers' League of New York.

The law permits a choice of two schedules. Schedule A provides that regular hours of employment must not exceed more than eight in any day, 48 in any week and not more than six days in any week. Schedule B permits nine hours a day for five days a week, plus 4½ hours on the sixth day.

Number of Employed Increases in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, June 27

EMPLOYMENT throughout Canada is picking up, some 13,000 more persons being at work on June 1, as compared with a month previous, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Large increases were registered in construction and transportation, while trade, service and communications also reported increases. On the other hand manufacturing, logging and mining showed curtailment.

SPAIN'S LEAVING MOROCCO URGED BY MINISTER

Money Thus Saved to Be Used to Destroy Illiteracy

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 27—Indication that Spain might abandon the protectorate over Morocco was made yesterday by Indalecio Prieto, Socialist Finance Minister, in a speech at Bilbao, when he said: "Spain has no imperialistic aspirations and she is even ready to free herself from her zone in Morocco. The unity of nations should tell the League of Nations to take over this protectorate, because Spain wants to utilize in destroying illiteracy at home the millions which this strip of Morocco is costing her."

It would appear that Señor Prieto was speaking rather as a Socialist than as a Minister when making the statement, as this is the first attempt made by a member of the Government to this effect. The matter will undoubtedly be fully thrashed out in the Constituent Assembly.

Spain as a nation has never taken much interest in the Moroccan zone, and the man in the street would probably be quite indifferent as to whether the zone was retained or not. On the other hand, the whole international balance in North Africa would be upset by any change in the present position.

The election campaign has brightened up somewhat at the last minute and more interest is being displayed, but quietness prevails and only in a few cases have the meetings of the Roman Catholics or extreme elements had to be suspended as a result of disturbances.

Special precautions are being taken in Andalucia to prevent disturbances. The presence of thousands of unemployed in the agricultural regions makes the situation there uneasy. Police and troops are patrolling Seville and the surrounding country.

Mayor Ramon Franco was yesterday dismissed from his post as chief of the Spanish air force by the Republican Government for counter-revolutionary activity. It was reported that he had planned to lead a counter and more extreme revolt against the Provisional Government, with the aid of the air force.

STEAKS FROM COAL? IT LOOKS POSSIBLE

DORTMUND, Ger., June 27 (AP) — A scientific discovery is announced here which, by use of a little imagination, seems a step in the general direction of eventual manufacture of food from coal.

Prof. Wilhelm Cludd, director of the Coal Research Society, told members of the organization today that German natural scientists have solved the problem of producing synthetic albumen from coal.

Natural science has already produced dyestuffs, flavoring extracts and liquid fuel from coal. It was made plain that the day has not yet come when synthetic steaks and chops could be made from the surpluses glutting world coal markets, but the synthetic albumen invention apparently was a move in that direction.

Stimson Sails For European Negotiations

American State Secretary Confident of Success of Debt Suspension

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and a staff of experts from the State Department, whom he is taking with him to assist in conversations regarding international war debts, left here at noon today on the Conte Grande of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, for Europe.

Although his trip originally was planned as a vacation President Hoover's proposal of a one-year international debt holiday has altered Mr. Stimson's program, and most of his time will be sent in conferences in Rome, Paris, Berlin and London. He hopes, however, to pass August in Scotland.

Accompanying the Secretary of State are Alden T. Klots, special assistant; Capt. Eugene A. Regnier, military aide, and George A. Morlock, an expert on codes and drafting. A special office suite was arranged for Mr. Stimson and his staff on the liner. The Secretary came from Washington yesterday by airplane.

Mr. Stimson denied a statement sent out by a financial news service quoting him as saying that the vote of confidence by the French Chamber of Deputies last night was a clear indication that France and the United States would reach an understanding regarding international debts. He said he had made no such statement.

"I was asked to comment," he added, "on last night's vote and I declined except to say that I am very optimistic as to the ultimate result."

Delaware Building Program $5,377,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., June 27—In recognition of the necessity of providing employment for idle wage workers, appropriations for public buildings exceed those of any other year in the history of this State, it was made known here today. An outlay of nearly $2,250,000 for the erection this year of 16 new schools is the counties of the State and for repairs to another, was announced by the Board of Education.

Other public buildings provided for in the rural counties will bring the total value of the operations, to be started or finished during the year, to $5,377,000.

The erection of a new State House at Dover will cost upward of $1,000,000, of which $750,000 has been appropriate by the Legislature. An expenditure of $400,000 for a new home for indigent people and $300,000 for enlarging the State Hospital also was announced.

Although the money voted for these improvements sets a new record, the income of the State in excess of the expenditures will enable Delaware to liquidate all of its bonded indebtedness, amounting to about $3,000,000, before the meeting of the next General Assembly two years hence.

Work Commenced On New Hudson Pier

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Construction commenced on the new 1100-foot Hudson River piers at West Forty-eighth Street today when Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, turned the first spadeful of earth. The project calls for the expenditure of $75,000,000.

The piers were authorized by the War Department after years of controversy as to the location and the wisdom of narrowing the channel in the river. An agreement between New York and New Jersey was reached by which the two states will build long piers so that they will not be opposite each other at any point.

DEBT HOLIDAY ADJUSTMENT UNDER WAY

Washington Acts Promptly to Find Common Ground With Paris Views

FRANCE SEEKS AID FOR LITTLE ENTENTE

Would Have Reich Payment Available to Whatever Countries Need Help

The spade work of President Hoover's proposal for a one-year suspension of war debts having been quickly completed, the United States and France are turning to building the structure of the economic house which is intended to restore prosperity.

The vote of 386 to 189 by which the French Chamber of Deputies approved the Paris Government's reply to the American note opens the way to negotiations on the essential points of difference—whether Germany's unconditional payments shall be suspended, and whether France shall be reimbursed for them at the end of the year.

The Washington Government favors suspension of all reparation and debt payments. France is willing that Germany's unconditional payments shall be made to the World Bank, to be reloaned to Germany, but also to countries of the Little Entente to which France is making payments. This is the problem to be solved by the negotiators.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—With a cordial rapport established between them on the basic purpose of President Hoover's plan, suspension for one year of reparations and war debt payments, the United States and France have now turned to the problem of reconciling diverging views on the question of Germany's nonpostponable annuities.

These payments amount to approximately one-third of Germany's annual reparations outlay. Next year they come to around $150,000,000, of which France gets $100,000,000, Belgium $40,000,000, and Rumania and Serbia lesser amounts.

It is this part of the reparations payments that go to rebuilding the war-devastated regions. The remaining two-thirds is applied by the allied countries to liquidating their war debts to the United States.

Under the provisions of the Young plan, the postponable payments are subject to a moratorium, on a 90-day notice by Germany. The non-postponable, or unconditional part of the annuities, however, cannot be suspended under the terms of the Young plan.

Complete Suspension Backed

The President's plan calls for the suspension of both the postponable and non-postponable phase of Germany's reparations. It is his view that only by a complete lifting of Germany's debt burden for at least a period of one year can it receive the economic stimulus necessary to save it from chaos and collapse.

The French hold that in order to preserve the full integrity of the Young plan, Germany should be required to pay the unconditional annuity. This sum, however, France would return to Germany, practically in its entirety, in the form of economic credits.

This might be acceptable to the President, except for the reservation that France insists that that part of the unconditional payments which go to its allies, Belgium, Rumania and Serbia, should be exempt from the President's suspension and be allowed to go to them.

The President holds that this would frustrate the whole purpose of his project: to give Germany surcease for at least a period of one year of its war-debt burdens. He agrees entirely with France's desire to maintain the full authority of the Young plan. But he insists that the needs of the German situation, political and economic, require a complete suspension of reparations payments.

Ground for Agreement

There is nothing fundamentally incompatible in the French proposals with the President's plan. France readily agrees to return to Germany its share of these unconditional annuities. It asks that Germany pay this part of the reparations into the Bank for International Settlements. These funds would then be used for improving German credit.

Where the difficulty between France and the United States arises is that France proposes that the money be also available for improving the credit of other central European countries—in other words, its allies, the Little Entente. This is explicitly made clear in France's note on the subject.

"The sums thus turned over (by Germany) to the Bank for International Settlements could be utilized at once," France declared, "for improving credit in Germany as well as in countries of central Europe, and especially those in which the suspension of the execution of the Young plan during one year might cause financial or economic disturbance."

It is on this question that the negotiations between the United States and France hinge. There is no question but that the issue will be satisfactorily and amicably settled.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who is to sail today for Europe, will take the matter up personally when he meets French officials in a few weeks. The Administration has every confidence that the matter will be adjusted.

The issue, however, is a delicate point. It involves French politics, both domestic and European. The French position is considered here as prompted

chiefly by France's domestic political situation, and its ties with the Little Entente allies.

Complete support of the President's proposal has been received by the State Department from the Japanese and Canadian Governments. Neither country owes money to the United States, but both have certain reparations sums due them. Both governments, however, expressed complete willingness to forgo these temporarily.

The President also mustered strong domestic support for his project from Democratic quarters. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, and Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, both speaking over extensive radio hookups last night heartily indorsed the President's plan.

"The President of the United States," Mr. Harrison said, "voicing the high purpose of a great country, has offered to our European debtors a one-year moratorium upon all intergovernmental payments. It was a fine stroke and a gracious and constructive move upon the part of President Hoover. It was the expression of an American idea and was prompted by the same high motives that moved our country after the World War, when we had played our part for civilization and humanity, exacted no pound of flesh, sought no foreign lands, and demanded no payment in reparations. The suggestion should have been made, and the President is to be congratulated upon his making it."

Indorsed by Shouse

Mr. Shouse was equally as unequivocating in his indorsement of the President's program.

"The defenders of the Hoover Administration," he said, "have had but one answer to the various attacks that Democrats have made on its policies and performances and that is the charge that we have found fault with everything and can see no good in anything that President Hoover does. That, of course, was never true. We have not hesitated to criticize acts that merited condemnation.

"It is gratifying to be able to indorse and to commend, and that I do without hesitancy or reservation, in connection with the recent proclamation of the President calling for a year's truce in all international debts. His position shows statesmanship, courage and decision. If followed, the plan that he has outlined will give the world a breathing spell and Germany, in particular, will be relieved for the time being of the burdens that have been pressing it, and which conceivably might have led to a collapse."

Action of French Deputies Opens Way to Adjustment Of Debt Holiday Terms

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 27—The Chamber of Deputies having approved by a vote of 386 to 189 the Government's reply to the Hoover proposal for war debt holiday, the American Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, today resumed his negotiations concerning the moratorium with the Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, and members of the French Cabinet principally concerned, namely, Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance; Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and François Pietri, Minister of the Budget.

Associated with Mr. Mellon in the important conference being held at the Ministry of the Interior is the American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, who was named along with the Secretary of the Treasury in the note of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs as "fully advised as to the views" of the United States Government.

Approval of the French Government's position by such a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies marks another important advance in the progress of Franco-American negotiations which appear assured of satisfactory and beneficial outcome.

Action Helps Negotiations

The French ministers, although engaging in profitable discussions with Mr. Mellon since his arrival in Paris Thursday, naturally have been reluctant to commit themselves definitely until Parliament had opportunity to voice its opinion. Now that parliamentary approval of the Government's action has been so decisively registered the way is open for definite accomplishments.

The Chamber's vote in support of the Government came at the close of an all night session which commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and ended only at 6:30 this morning. In its earlier stages the session was marked by remarkable unanimity of opinion and as one speaker after another voiced the view that the Government had done the utmost possible to coöperate with President Hoover in his initiative, and at the same time preserve the validity of the Young plan, observers witnessed the unusual spectacle of applause breaking out from one end of the crowded Chamber to the other.

Only on rare occasions do Socialists, Radicals, Moderates, Nationalists, and the many little party groups which intervene between these main divisions unite in expressing approval of an orator's remarks.

Radicals Stand Aloof

What prevented the vote from being practically unanimous—except for Communists, who traditionally vote against any government measure—was the refusal of the Radicals to support the Government. And what led the Radicals to take this stand was the decision of the Socialists, their usual allies against the Government, to support the Cabinet. The Socialists were apparently influenced in their decision by the presence in the visitors' gallery and lobby of the German Socialist leader, Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, who urged his French comrades to come to the aid of Germany by furthering the application of the Hoover scheme.

Edouard Herriot, Radical leader, justified his opposition to the Hoover proposal on the ground that sudden and occasional entrances by the United States in European affairs have serious disadvantages, as well as certain advantages. He maintained that acceptance of President Hoover's offer meant certain ruin for the Young plan.

M. Laval, intervening in the debate, declared the Hoover proposition, with the amendments required by France, would be less damaging to French interests than the moratorium which Germany might demand under the Young plan.

The Prime Minister's statements were especially noteworthy because of his reference to the forthcoming visit of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Reich Chancellor, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister to France. He declared the Government would demand from the German statesmen guarantees that the funds which are placed at their disposal as the result of the moratorium shall not be used for armaments or to promote dumping German goods on the world markets. It is understood that the Germans' visit to France will not take place, as originally reported, during the first week of July, but probably one week later.

Hoover Move Gave Confidence

Léon Blum, Socialist leader, dwelt upon the benefits which are expected to accrue to labor from amelioration in world economics, which has already been apparent on the stock exchanges since Mr. Hoover's declaration of a week ago. "Men who know," said M. Blum, "thought that all the technical requirements for a resumption of a normal state of business had been fulfilled before Mr. Hoover spoke. Only one thing was lacking—confidence. Mr. Hoover's offer has concentrated and solidified the elements of confidence."

It was worthy of note that M. Briand took no part in this debate. He is having an important share in the negotiations, but his prestige in Parliament has been seriously impaired during recent weeks, and the Government obviously thought that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance were better qualified to present the Government's case before the Chamber.

As financial, rather than purely diplomatic, issues are predominant in these discussions, this arrangement is easily justifiable. The veteran Foreign Minister fills an important rôle in conferences, such as that being held today between the French and American negotiators, for his tact in avoiding misunderstandings and preventing conflicts.

About $140,000,000 Involved

One detail of the French counter-proposal needs to be clarified. France demands that unconditional payments due from Germany under the Young plan during the next financial year be paid into the Bank for International Settlements for subsequent lending to Germany, and possibly other countries, and to this arrangement the United States appears willing to consent. But question naturally arises, what will happen to these funds after the year expires.

France, according to a statement made by the Minister of Finance in yesterday's debate, expects to be reimbursed at the end of the moratorium in this amount. But can the International Bank guarantee this reimbursement? What if Germany then declares itself incapable of resuming normal payments? About 700,000,000 Swiss francs (about $140,000,000) is involved. But the International Bank has a paid-in capital of only about $100,000,000. Here is one important problem to be worked out.

Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Belgium, landed in France yesterday and had a fleeting visit with Mr. Mellon and Mr. Edge before going on to Brussels. Belgium is closely watching the progress of the Mellon negotiations in Paris. And so are all other countries which expect from them much needed amelioration in world affairs.

Canadian Parties Unite In Support of Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 27—Speaking in Parliament for the second time on the American offer of a war debt holiday, the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, said:

"Confident that the people of Canada would wish to support President Hoover's generous proposal and to take our part in this endeavor to stabilize world conditions, we are prepared to accept the proposal 'in principle' and to associate ourselves with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the declaration as soon as the proposal has been accepted."

Referring to the loss to Canada of more than $4,000,000 during the next 12 months, he said that 'in view of the fact that our expenditures of interest on war debts, pension and other direct war legacies constitutes some 40 per cent of our whole expenditure, this is not a sum lightly to forgo."

While the United Kingdom, he continued, has generously expressed its readiness to give to any of the dominions which owe it war debts the option of postponing payment for a year this in no way affects Canada, as all its war debts to Great Britain, as well as those from Great Britain to Canada, were settled some years ago.

W. L. Mackenzie King was of the opinion that all parts of the House were in entire accord with Mr. Bennett's view, and speaking for the official opposition, of which he is leader, said, "We will support him in any steps that he may take toward international coöperation in a great measure of this kind."

Uruguay Regards Move As Step to Disarmament

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 27 (AP)—President Terra yesterday declared President Hoover's war debt proposal initiated a policy of solidarity between the United States and Europe, and also was the first step toward disarmament.

Mr. Terra said a considerable feeling of solidarity existed between the United States and South America, but if the economic situation of these two countries was not adjusted, his country could not continue buying in the United States. He suggested the United States should modify its tariffs in regard to River Plate products, especially beef.

India Accepts Offer

SIMLA, India, June 27 (AP)—India's agreement to the British proposals to suspend war debt payments to the United Kingdom as from July 1 under the Hoover debt holiday plan was announced in an official communiqué from the Indian Government yesterday.

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FARM GROUP BACKS DEBT MORATORIUM

Federation Leaders Would Also Like Postponement on Farm Mortgages

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27—The American Farm Bureau Federation today approved the Hoover proposal for an international debt moratorium, its directors hailing the plan as a means of restoring the economic balance in this country and relieving the strained condition in Europe.

The farm leaders also discussed the proposal for a five-year farm mortgage moratorium, but arrived at the conclusion that it was "probably impossible of execution." They expressed opinion that it would be impossible to bring about such an agreement between the multitude of farmers and farm mortgage holders and that it would be impossible for the Government to indorse such a moratorium by law.

The board agreed that the American agricultural situation affected the economic welfare of the nation just as seriously as the international situation, and that the farm credit system should be given immediate and serious consideration by the Administration.

The directors adhered closely to the terms of the resolution adopted by the voting delegates of the Farm Bureau assembled in Boston last December, emphasizing that "agriculture should have credit as easily available to it and as adjustable to varying economic conditions as other groups."

The establishment of an ample revolving fund in the federal treasury to be used exclusively to stabilize federal land bank bonds was advocated.

Since the railroads have stated that they will not except agricultural products from the 15 per cent rate increase for which they are petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission, the directors resolved to strenuously oppose the move for higher rates and to immediately file a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission and with all state commissions asking that authorization of the higher rate be denied.

Various legislative proposals that will come before Congress in December, seeking to provide rural credit at lower rates of interest, were discussed.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
"Die Meistersinger," Prelude ..... Wagner
Largo ..... Handel
(Solo violin, harp, organ and strings)
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
(Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma)
"Samson and Delilah," Bacchanale ..... Saint-Saëns
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
"Vienna Blood," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Entrance of the Gladiators" ..... Fucik

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"School for Scandal" (film).

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Marblehead; Abott Hall, Washington Square, Marblehead, 3:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rock Climbing, meet Quincy railroad station, 10.

EVENTS MONDAY

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlor C. Luncheon and meeting, New England Gas Association, Parlor F.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Monday 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro woodcuts; early Italian engravings; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Doll & Richards, 198 Newbury Street—Bronzes by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

LAWTON ELECTED FIRE CHIEFS' HEAD

Joseph S. Lawton, chief of the Newport, R. I., Fire Department, was elected president of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs yesterday at the last session of its ninth annual convention, held in Paul Revere Hall. He succeeds Chief Selden R. Allen of Brookline.

John W. O'Hearn, chief of Watertown, was reelected secretary-treasurer for his tenth term, and Charles E. Fortin of Lewiston, Maine, and William J. Noble of New Britain, Conn., were chosen vice-presidents. Honorary life memberships were granted to Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston for his aid to the association during the convention, and to John Doyle, former chief of the Wellesley department and first president of the association.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

SPANISH PEOPLE NOT GOING 'RED,' MADARIAGA SAYS

New Ambassador Praises 'Orderliness' of Republican Régime

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—The new Spanish Republican régime is preserving the traditions of the people, is anti-communistic and should not be compared with the Russian Government, Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, first Ambassador from the Republic of Spain to the United States, said upon his arrival here yesterday. Dr. de Madariaga said he would present his credentials to the President in Washington within a few days.

Dr. de Madariaga expressed great satisfaction over what he termed the orderliness of the Spanish revolution, the rapidity with which it achieved its ends, and declared that there was no possibility of a counter-revolution.

"Although Spain has changed in many ways, there is an extraordinary continuity in events under the new order," he said. "The Spanish people are working with the machinery of the old system. There is the local government, the Council of State and the law courts, just as they existed under the monarchy. There are only 7000 military officers now, as compared with more than three times that number in the reign of King Alfonso.

"There are some who say we are now passing through the Kerensky stage and that sooner or later it will be the Lenine stage. I do not believe it possible for the reason that we are a people essentially different from the Russians. The development of the Spanish is anti-communistic."

Dr. de Madariaga said freedom of worship is extended to all creeds now and even in the public schools the question of religious instruction is left for the student and the parent to decide.

Burning of convents, monasteries and churches after the revolution was not due to malice, but popular resentment against a certain prelate who, although accepting the republic, opposed its leaders, insisted that Roman Catholicism should be taught in the government schools and urged the monarchist cause at the elections, he added.

Asked what he thought of President Hoover's proposal to suspend war-debt payments as a measure of economic relief, Dr. de Madariaga said it was "quite evident" that it was a good suggestion for world economic recovery. As he was "a mere diplomat," however, he said, he "could say nothing," and besides Spain "is not paying any war debts."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday and in the northeast portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June 27	Max. June 26		8 a.m. June 27	Max. June 26
Atlantic City	74	76	Nantucket	66	70
Bismarck, N.D.	74	94	New Orleans	78	92
Boston	64	85	New York	74	82
Buffalo	68	70	Norfolk, Va.	82	86
Calgary	48	..	North Platte	74	100
Charleston	82	82	Philadelphia	76	84
Chicago	84	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Cincinnati	80	96	Pittsburgh	70	84
Denver	68	92	Portland, Me.	64	68
Eastport, Me.	52	54	Raleigh	76	90
Hatteras	78	82	St. Louis	82	100
Helena, Mont.	62	94	St. Paul	80	100
Huron, S. D.	80	104	Salt Lake City	64	84
Jacksonville	80	82	San Francisco	58	72
Kansas City	84	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	88
Key West	82	86	Seattle	54	66
Los Angeles	70	90	Tampa	78	94
Memphis	82	98	Washington	72	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	78	96
Montreal	72	82	Williston, N.D.	68	100

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:59 p. m., Sunday 10:38 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:56 p. m.

TEXTILE OPERATIVES

FALL RIVER, Mass. June 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Textile Operatives closed a three-day convention today by reelecting James Tansey of this city president for his seventeenth successive term. The only new officer elected was John J. Murphy of Dover, N. H., third vice-president. The next convention will be in Boston.

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WHEAT SURPLUS TO BE MARKETED BY FARM BOARD

Appeals for Withholding 1930 Crop Rejected at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—Efforts in various quarters to prevail upon the Federal Farm Board to withhold from the market the 1930 wheat surplus have been without avail, it was authoritatively learned today.

The board is determined to carry out the policy it enunciated several months ago, of disposing of the 1930 wheat holdings wherever it can without disturbing the market, and of refraining from engaging in any stabilization operations as regards the 1931 crop, now beginning to reach the market.

The board's determination to adhere rigidly to its plans was made clear today, following visits to the White House yesterday of James C. Stone, chairman of the board, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana. Following his conference with the President, Mr. Stone emphatically declared that there was no change in the board's position.

Mr. Watson, who went to the President with a plea that the board withhold the 1930 surplus from the domestic market, confirmed Mr. Stone's statement. He said that the President had given no indication of interest in his suggestion, and he accepted this as meaning that there would be no change in the board's program.

At the farm board's offices, where he called, Mr. Watson likewise encountered an adamant attitude. His attention was called to a letter written by Mr. Stone to Calvin A. Ward, president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union, several weeks ago in which the board's policy was squarely promulgated.

"Enemies of the Agricultural Marketing Act and of the activities of the farm board," Mr. Stone wrote, "misconstrue every statement we make, and I firmly believe that it is to the best interests of the wheat growers that we stand on our March 23 statement and go ahead and handle the business in a business way to the interests of the people we are representing. It is my opinion that the less this question is agitated the better it will be for the wheat growers."

Mr. Watson explained that he would like to have the board withhold its 1930 surplus until this year's crop has been harvested. He declared that he had no objection to the board selling wheat abroad, but he wanted it to withhold disposing of last year's crop in the domestic market at a time when the new wheat was flooding it.

JUNE RAINS RELIEVE WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—What might have been a drought situation in this State has been changed by spring rains and by unexpected June rains, the month being usually counted as part of the dry season.

The opening of the new Kittitas Tunnel early in June, which turned water onto thousands of acres of the Yakima irrigation project, was an occasion for especial rejoicing, for earlier in the season when the winter rains of the usual rainy season, failed to produce anything like the normal amount, there were predictions that the irrigation project would work harm by increasing the demand for water.

McLEAN BLOCKS SALE OF WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Sale of the Washington Post was prevented finally in the District of Columbia Court today by Edward B. McLean, the publisher, who exercised a veto by his father's will. Justice Jesse C. Adkins ended the sale proceedings after Mr. McLean's counsel made a dramatic appeal for dismissal.

The American Security & Trust Company, co-trustee with the publisher of the estate of the father, John R. McLean, acquiesced in the dismissal. Guardians of McLean's three minor children asked disposal of the newspaper, but the Justice declared "There is nothing further before the court."

Self-Rule in India To Hinge on Solid Financial Basis

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, made an important statement, indicating that introduction of the proposed Indian constitutional reforms will be dependent upon restoration of financial stability in that country, for which the British Government will hold itself responsible.

This has startled Left Wing Labor members of Parliament, who desire to placate Indian Nationalist opinion by further concessions on the question of safeguards laid down in the Round Table discussion. It has also reassured the Conservatives, who have been much perturbed of late lest this should occur.

"The financial strain on the resources of the Government of India, already great owing to the world economic depression," Mr. MacDonald said, "has been accentuated by the uncertainties which have attended discussion of constitutional changes, and more particularly in consideration of provisions to be embodied in the new constitution to insure financial stability. It will not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability is not assured.

"His Majesty's Government is determined not to allow a state of affairs to arise which might jeopardize the financial stability and good government of India for which the Secretary of State is at present responsible. It has therefore decided that, should need arise, it will apply to Parliament for authority necessary to enable it to give financial support under suitable conditions to the Government of India for the purpose of maintaining the credit of the country, pending settlement of the constitutional problem and formulation of provisions which will insure maintenance of India's credit in the future."

Wheat Chart Leads To Ottawa Strife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jun. 26 — Opposition members of Parliament became considerably aroused during discussion of the estimates of the Trade and Commerce Department over a chart inserted in the report of the Commission on Trading in Grain Futures which purported to show that the Saskatchewan wheat pool had been selling its wheat at an average price much below that of the open market. The Government was accused of a deliberate intention of giving the pool a "black eye."

H. H. Stevens, the Minister, declared that the Government was not seeking to condone the presence of the chart, and that as soon as it was discovered it had been deleted from the report. It appeared to have been inserted, he said, without the knowledge of the chairman of the commission, Sir Josiah Stamp; the Government had no intention of misleading the public, and it would gladly do anything in its power to correct the impression which had gone out.

The chart showed that from 1927 to date, representing 1084 market days, there were only 22 days on which a farmer could have sold his No. 3 northern wheat, at a less price than the pool net payment.

59 MEN INDICTED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Fifty-nine men in two companies, alleged operators of a giant liquor syndicate from Aurora, Ill., through the middle West, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday.

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PRESIDENT'S AID AGAIN SOUGHT IN COAL CRISIS

Federal Action Urged to Calm Labor Unrest Fomented by 'Reds'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—President Hoover will send an answer to John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of American, regarding the bituminous coal disturbance shortly, members of the Administration said here yesterday. Simultaneously, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview, reiterated the view of organized labor that the Federal Government should immediately intervene to bring order out of the chronic chaos of the basic coal industry. Mr. Green based his plea to the President on the latter's reference to the soft coal business made in his speech before the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston last October.

"Mr. Hoover said on that occasion that overcompetition, carried to the limit, had nearly ruined the coal industry. He declared the 'facts are known' and said that if 'regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised.' He added that 'one key to the solution seems to lie in reduction of this destructive competition.'"

The coal industry is now in the turmoil of a new labor controversy in which the conservative U. M. W. union is pitted against a radical group known as the National Miners Union. Already there have been fatalities in the struggle which has spread into several states. Mr. Lewis a fortnight ago telegraphed the President urging that he call a conference of coal operators and miners on a scale broad enough to discuss plans for the entire industry.

Labor officials here privately admit they are not hopeful of presidential intervention in bringing order to the coal industry at the present time, despite the fact, as expressed by Mr. Green, that they see no other means of bringing final solution of the industry's problems short of direct federal intervention on a large scale.

"The present trouble in the coal fields," Mr. Green told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "results from the destructive and unwise policy instituted by the coal operators more than two years ago when they threw out the agreement which had previously existed between companies and the U. M. W. At that time the operators in the zones which are at present most disturbed by labor trouble refused to meet the unions any longer and eliminated collective bargaining from the mines.

"The operators in their policy were aided by the unparalleled depression in business.

"The unrest has become so pronounced that when representatives of the National Miners Union, which is the agency of the Communist Party dealing with the coal business, entered the field, they found the opportunity favorable for capitalizing the dissatisfaction. Disorder and violence have followed in which lives have been lost.

"One big company, the Pittsburgh Terminal Company, has gone back to dealing with the U. M. W. of A. under these conditions. Indications are that eventually the industry must return to collective bargaining. Strikes are now under way and spreading in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

"I agree fully with the purpose of Mr. Lewis's letter urging that President Hoover call a conference of the workers and operators on a scale large enough to enable it to speak for the industry. The present deplorable state of the basic coal industry has caused community and civic degradation that is apparent in many sections. It is a problem which requires the intervention of the Federal Government."

Citizens Group In Tarrytown To 'Clean Up' City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 27—The appointment of a committee of five citizens with police power to rid the city of speakeasies, gambling and vice, inaugurates a new experiment in law enforcement here.

The plan was launched at a public meeting on June 25, called by Eugene H. Lehman, Mayor, who took office this spring after defeating the political machine that has been in power for generations.

A committee, headed by Franklin J. Scherer, was named, and received orders from a public meeting to go first to the landlords and operators of five known gambling houses and say that they are regarded as a public detriment and must close. At the same time they were told to ask the landlords to see that they do close. The committee is to go next to speakeasies and wherever other forms of law evasion is reported.

The campaign to first appeal to the better side of delinquents rather than use forceful methods is termed by Mayor Lehman "a campaign of education and Americanization."

Since launching the campaign 10 days ago to make Tarrytown the model American village, Mayor Lehman has received expressions of confidence from the local Rotary and Lions clubs, civic clubs, women's organizations and numerous prominent citizens.

SCOTTISH LADIES ELECT

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 27 (AP)—Mrs. Jessie Ross of Boston yesterday was elected president of the Grand Lodge, Ladies' Auxiliary, of the Order of Scottish Clans, at the closing session of the two-day convention held here. Mrs. Ross and the other newly elected officers were installed by Past Grand President Jessie Armistead of Haverhill.

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AMERICAN TRADE FOUND ON WAY TO STABLE BASIS

New England Council Told of Results Obtained by Hoover Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., June 27—American business is working its way toward security and "greater regularity of income for the worker" through long-range planning by industries, communities and regions, better management in individual concerns, and coördination of all constructive efforts throughout the country, according to William H. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, told members of the New England Council, holding their twenty-third quarterly meeting here today, that though one is struck by the many and varied activities concerning unemployment and its correction now going on throughout the country, there is underneath it evidence of a definite trend toward greater coördination of individualistic forces.

Mr. Barrett called the council's attention to the Greater Pennsylvania Council which, he said, was not only examining the resources of the State, but also working toward better planning and control of all activities within the State. Other industrial states outside New England, he said, have permanent commissions or consider the setting up of economic councils the better to plan their activities.

The President's committee, Mr. Barrett said, which has for its plan in industry the coördination of the many constructive activities, is making its campaign in three directions: The trade association; the larger industries outside the trade groups; the community or regional division.

Mr. Barrett is of the opinion that a national plan, or national economic council, for organizing and planning all economic activities, advocated by many authorities, is not effective, and that such central planning, built upon the tried and proved planning endeavors of the smaller and natural units of American economy, will be a more natural and effective result than a great national planning body set up to govern a previously unplanned economy.

A definite plan Mr. Barrett argues, will facilitate the problems incident to employment and unemployment. In this way more regularity of income for the worker will be assured through the planned operation of industry. He explained that the President's Committee is seeking to encourage more rapid action on the part of industrial groups and industrial communities toward the end of better planned operation.

The President's Committee, which has designated James W. Hook of New Haven as chairman of the New England Council's Industrial Committee, has found in the council, Mr. Barrett said, an organization set up to carry out the work planned for industry.

Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island Commissioner of Agriculture and chairman of the agricultural committee of the New England Council, told the members at the meeting that a 10-year plan for New England agriculture is a probable development of the near future and a study of the possibilities and their feasibility would begin at once.

His two projects, one a restatement of the farm marketing program in the light of developments since 1926, the other a long-range plan for agricultural development, were adopted by the Council.

Swampscott Club To Open Gardens

The members of the Garden Club of Swampscott are opening 15 of their gardens to the public July 8, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.. If rainy it will be postponed to the following day. Among the attractive places to be opened is that of Mrs. Eugene H. Clapp on Galloupes Point, an unusual sunken garden and a rock garden, built above the sea wall. Two other gardens on this point will be shown, those of Mrs. Walter F. Watters and Mrs. E. P. Brown.

One of the most outstanding gardens on the north shore is that of Mrs. Harbert E. Gale, which is on Puritan Road, between Galloupes Point and Little's Point. The rose garden is particularly brilliant at this time of year.

On Little's Point, five gardens will be opened, including those of Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, who is president of the club. Mrs. Albert M. Creighton and Mrs. Richard Mitton have adjoining gardens. Close to the entrance of Little's Point are the gardens of Mrs. Arthur L. Robinson Jr., and William H. Claflin.

Mrs. Frank H. Gage and Mrs. Harold G. Cutler have places on Atlantic Avenue. The only Clifton garden is that of the Misses Bacon which is off Atlantic Avenue. In Marblehead Neck, two gardens will be open, that of Mrs. Edgar Wrightington and Mrs. J. Tracy Eustis. Mrs. Eustis received a certificate from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for her garden in 1930.

Loon Pond Camp Ready for Opening

Loon Pond Camp for Boy Scouts at Lakeville, Mass., is to open tomorrow. Here the love for adventure inherent in all boys will be directed into constructive channels, and amid such absorbing activities as swimming, woodcraft, engineering and archery worthy ideals of conduct and citizenship will be implanted.

Rod Spiers, Australian rancher, will direct the program and teach such feats of engineering as the building of rope bridges across country streams. He will also instruct in rope spinning and ranch lore. Archery will be taught by Richard Nisbet, field Scout executive and winner of the handicap competition at the Newton Archers' Club. Swimming will be supervised by professionals provided by the Massachusetts Humane Society.

The legends of this section of the State, rich in the traditions of King Philip and his Indian braves, will be unfolded by George Miller, formely of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, who will also instruct in taxidermy and nature lore. Hikes will be made to many of the camping places of this famous Indian chief and searches made for arrowheads and flint tomahawks.

Sports in Winter Conference Topic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27—Winter sports were the theme of the New England Playground Workers' Conference today. The opening talks were given by Paul Crowell of Concord, N. H., and A. B. Kellogg of Claremont, N. H.

Duncan Russell of the Boston Community Service added another cool note in his discussion of airplane modeling and flying. Boat modeling and sailing plans were outlined by Gunner Munnick of the Boston organization, and Mrs. A. C. Brungardt, district representative of the National Recreation Association, closed the conference with a review of her group's work.

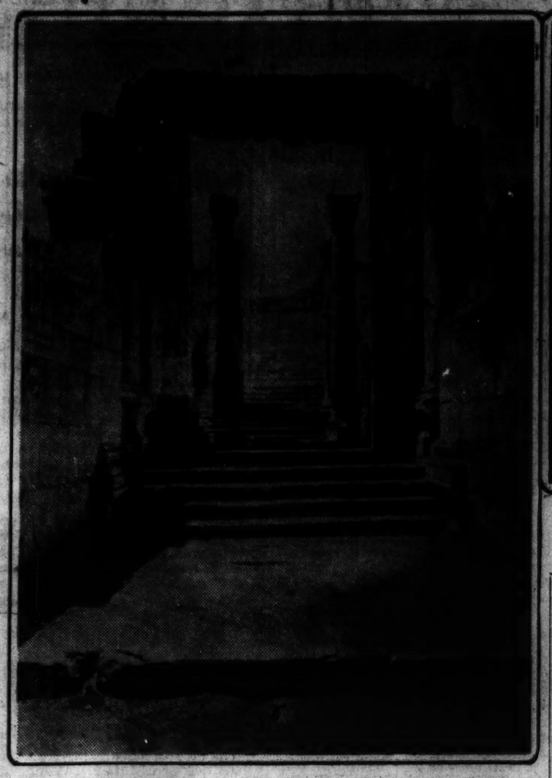
Lida McInnis of Springfield and Paul Crowell won a competitive dramatic contest last night in a field of four three-minute playlets, staged by delegates, under the direction of Mrs. Mabel Foote Hobbs, dramatic consultant of the National Recreation Association. The afternoon was devoted to a tour of Springfield's recreational facilities, when the more than 200 delegates engaged in a series of playground games at Forest Park.

SCHOOLS HEAD ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 27—Richard D. Tucker of Ludlow has been appointed superintendent of schools to succeed F. E. Whittemore, retired after 27 years of service. Mr. Tucker is a graduate of Brown and has taught at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia.

Reveals Early History of Christian Church



EXCAVATIONS AT JERASH IN TRANSJORDAN
Left to Right—Great Stairs and Entrance to Cathedral; Jerash Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

Bowdoin Starts Trip to Labrador

WISCASSET, Me., June 27 (AP) — The schooner Bowdoin starts for northern Labrador for its eighth season today, with Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, explorer and lecturer, at the helm.

But instead of commanding the sturdy little vessel throughout the trip, the veteran explorer will leave her at the mouth of the Sheepscot River tonight or tomorrow and about a week later will take off from Rockland by airplane.

The plane is to be used by Commander MacMillan in mapping 3000 square miles of unexplored territory in Northern Labrador.

The Bowdoin has stored in her hold clothing and food for distribution among the Eskimos, missionaries and teachers about Nain, where Commander MacMillan founded a school for native children two years ago.

The MacMillan expedition will cooperate with Sir Wilfred Grenfell and the expedition of Dr. Alexander Forbes, who sailed from Boston last week. The Forbes expedition will operate about 150 miles north of the MacMillan base at Anetalak Lake, near Nain.

THEATER TICKETS FOR SAFETY DRIVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27—Cautious motorists will receive passes to local theaters as a "reward of merit" beginning today, according to the Springfield Safety Council.

Instances of careful and considerate driving, which has drawn so little attention in the past, will be reported to the Safety Council which will provide such drivers with complimentary theater tickets.

Where conspicuous care has been employed in the avoidance of accidents, such incidences will serve the Safety Council as examples of how extra caution may reduce the fatality rate.

MANY CHURCHES ARE EXCAVATED IN JERASH AREA

Yale Expedition Reveals Much Information of Early Christians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27—Excavations at Jerash in Transjordan have revealed much information about the early Christian church, according to a statement issued today by Yale University.

The Yale expedition has excavated the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, built in the sixth century, and the church of Saint John the Baptist, built during the same century.

Another season of excavation has just started, under the direction of Prof. Clarence S. Fisher. This year the Temple of Artemis, with its Propylaea and surrounding courts and buildings, will be investigated.

"Previous excavations uncovered some of the edifices of the early Christian period and revealed much of the history of Jerash in the first centuries of our era," the report issued by the university says.

"The last campaign brought into prominence the amazing wealth and strength of the early Christian Church at Jerash. One great building period commenced after Constantine's establishment of Christianity as the religion of the Empire, a second flourished in the strong and prosperous period of Justinian.

"In 464-5 A. D. the great church of the Prophets, Apostles and Martyrs was dedicated. In the sixth century a veritable frenzy of church-building came over Jerash. In 526 a church was built in the southeast corner of the town, four more were completed before 533 A. D., one above the site of the synagogue which was destroyed. Shortly afterward the fine edifice of Saint Peter and Saint Paul was completed in the southwest quarter of the city, and about the middle of the century the largest basilica in Jerash was erected in the forecourt east of the Propylea which led to the temple of Artemis.

"The latest church built in 611 A. D. was located near the west gate. These do not exhaust the list of Christian shrines in Jerash, but they give ample evidence of the wealth and importance of this trade route center before the Arab conquest when Syria was still the stronghold of Byzantine-Roman wealth and culture, relatively untouched by the inroads of barbarisms in the west.

"Probably equally prosperous was Jerash in the Classical period, for it stood on the chief route from Egypt to Mesopotamia, a route defended by the Roman garrisons against the aggressions of the Parthians. Part of the main street with its central fountain and its porticoes has been revealed. The present campaign will disclose part of the immense sanctuary of Artemis, which dominated the city."

Credit and Trade Relations Shown

The significant and important part that credit plays in human welfare in business was never more dramatically presented than during the last few days, Henry H. Heimann of Niles, Mich., newly elected president of the National Association of Credit Men, said in commenting upon the results of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the association, which closed at the Hotel Statler today.

The final day's program comprised continuation of group meetings in the credit congress of industry section of the convention. Yesterday afternoon a paper on "Credit in This New Machine Age," by Edward A. Filene, was read by Phillip J. Gray of Chicago. Mr. Filene is in Europe.

The paper emphasized the relation of business and credit and brought out the point that expansion of credit its means increased production, which in turn goes to make good times. "Business consists of production, distribution and credit," the paper read. "Through credit, we express our faith in one another—faith in our ability to make good upon our promises. We do not make good and then get credit. We get credit and are therefore enabled to make good."

Last evening, several hundred delegates attended the Pops concert in Symphony Hall. The Glee Club from the Boston Credit Men's Association contributed to the entertainment.

TARIFF BOARD BILL URGED IN CANADIAN HOUSE

Prime Minister Explains Purpose as Measure Comes Up for Reading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, June 27—A tariff board the primary duty of which would be fact finding and which would be entirely non-political in its views and recommendations, is the desire of the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, as he explained when a bill to establish a tariff board came before Parliament for a second reading.

The board would consist of three members who would hold office for 10-year periods, thus maintaining a continuity of service beyond the life of an administration, the Prime Minister said. Unlike the United States Tariff Commission, the recommendations of the board would be proclaimed into legislation through Parliament, and not by proclamation.

J. L. Ilsley, Liberal member for Hants-Kings, N. S., found much to criticize in the bill. Suspension of tariffs until an equalization of the costs of production abroad with the costs here are arrived at, he considered a wrong basis on which to build.

But the major defect, he said, was the provision for such a long term of office. The board would advise finance ministers on the tariff, the most contentious matter in Canadian politics, and it was indispensable that it enjoy the confidence of the Administration. This would be impossible, he thought, if the personnel had been appointed by a preceding Government with a radically different tariff policy.

Mr. Ilsley said he believed no other country had a tariff board the term of office of which extended beyond the life of the Government, and he closed by moving an amendment postponing the second reading of the bill.

Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, declared that the tariff could not be removed from politics and that the board could not function as a mere fact-finding machine. J. S. Woodworth, Labor leader, accused the Government of attempting to stabilize high protection.

The real purpose of the tariff board, contended C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, coming to the defense of the bill, was to encourage the development of industry. To do this Canadian enterprise must not be subject to every political wind and change of tariff in other countries as was now the case.

The board, he continued, would be an independent body to investigate facts and conditions and prevent profiteering, increase employment and at the same time protect the consumer, and would, he concluded, in no way dictate the Government's tariff policy. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

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New Radio Station For New Hampshire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 26—Authority to erect a 1000-watt broadcasting station at Manchester, N. H., was granted by the Federal Radio Commission today to the Rines Hotel of that city. This is New Hampshire's second radio station, the other being a local 100-watter, WKAV, Laconia.

In making the grant, the commission authorized a new departure in broadcasting technique which may point the way to future developments in that art. Operating on 1430 kilocycles, the new station will "match crystals" with five other stations, namely, WBAK and WHP, Harrisburg, Pa.; WOKO, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; WHEC, Rochester, and WCAH, Columbus.

The object is to eliminate heterodyne whistles and howls on that channel in spite of the relatively close proximity of these stations to one another. The new Manchester station will also use a newly developed half-wave antenna which acts as a sky-wave suppressor and thereby also cuts down interference. If this operation succeeds, it may be possible to place more stations on the existing wavelengths without causing additional interference.

Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE HELD IN JERUSALEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The second Federation Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association of the Near East was held in Jerusalem recently with discussions on the changing conditions in the Near East. It was attended by women from Istanbul, Beirut, Alexandria and Cairo.

George Huntington of Istanbul presided, and Miss Mary Dingman, World's Y. W. C. A. industrial secretary, addressed the members on "Changing Social Conditions" and "Vocational Guidance." The delegates spent the afternoons in sightseeing expeditions in and around Jerusalem, the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Conference headquarters were established in the village of Ain Karem.

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COPYRIGHT LAW CALLED UNFAIR TO COMPOSERS

Performances Without Writer's Leave in Canada. Scored by Authors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., June 26—The Canadian Authors' Association registered its disapproval of the recent federal copyright legislation in its meeting here today. As the act now stands the right is given to exhibitions, fairs, churches and charitable organizations to perform musical compositions without the consent of the copyright owner.

John M. Elson pointed out that all countries in the Berne convention had fought for what the authors now demand. Writers are striving for a proper return for their labor. Gordon Thompson declared that writers of verse or music make a most valuable contribution. "The singer only sings and the band only plays what someone else creates. We pay the man who blows the horns. If we do not guard our rights no one else will," he added.

The association decided upon Vancouver as its 1932 convention center, postponing the proposed convention in England for another year. Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, nature poet and author, was elected president.

That the Canadian public, the Canadian Government and universities do not sufficiently recognize the literary efforts of its writers was the opinion of Robert Watson.

"Perhaps in no other civilized country of the world is the literature of its native people so badly patronized as in Canada. Canada is one of the few countries whose Government does not offer some national monetary reward for its literary effort," he stated, pointing out that Argentina offers a prize equivalent to $30,000 a year for this purpose. Canadian writers are unable to earn a living by the royalties of their books, he declared.

Criticism was leveled by Wilson MacDonald toward university professors, literary critics and the Canada public for their indifference to Canadian literature.

All are obsessed with a sense of "Canadian inferiority," he said. He attributed this to the "stigma of colonization."

Mr. MacDonald, whose poetry has been widely recognized in the United States and Canada, suggested that the world would remain indifferent to Canadian writers until the Dominion attains complete independence of thought.

The association gave approval to the Canadian Authors' Foundation designed to assist needy Canadian authors and artists of recognized distinction.

The Governor-General, Lord Bessborough, has given his patronage.

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PLAYGROUND AID IN SPREADING OF GOOD MUSIC TOLD

San Francisco Leader Demonstrates Work Done by Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 27—The part which playgrounds may have in spreading the knowledge of good music was presented to the National Federation of Music Clubs for the first time at their seventeenth biennial convention here yesterday. Miss Josephine Dow Randall, superintendent of the San Francisco Playground Commission, gave a demonstration of playground music instruction.

Miss Randall's talk was supplemented by an exhibition of glee club singing, and the performance of a "toy symphony orchestra" of 25 little children from West Portal playground, who accompanied a piano on a miscellaneous assortment of play instruments.

"The aim of the San Francisco Playground Commission, in forming a music department," Miss Randall said, "has been to provide activities for leisure time that are decidedly worth while. At the same time we endeavor to raise the standards of self-expression by presenting the best music in the most attractive manner.

Children Choruses

"Numerous children's choruses have been formed and instruction has been given in singing under a director with attention to details such as correct breathing attack, enunciation, posture and other simple rules. We have used only worth-while material, and our music has not only been recreational but educational as well.

There are a number of adult glee clubs organized also. A group of Italian boys have been a very interesting development. These boys, true to their nationality, love to sing; but have had no idea of how to use their voices. It has been a real accomplishment in two years or more to make them sing freely and easily, yet with an occasional pianissimo.

"Perhaps the most important and far-reaching activity is just now well under way. Under the auspices of the music department of the San Francisco Playground Commission and personally supervised by Issay Dobrowen, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, we have organized a junior civic symphony orchestra. Our aim is to furnish for the serious minded music student a chance for orchestral work."

During the day many prizes were awarded, and the finances of the federation discussed. It was explained that endowments have not been sought by the federation in the past, since adequate arrangements for handling them have not existed, but at this convention rules have been formulated, making it possible for endowment funds to be divided equally between the federation and the state organizations. Under this arrangement a large endowment will be sought, beginning with a drive for between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, national chairman of the federation, suggested a plan whereby the musical events coincidental with the biennial conventions will be given, without business accompaniments, at a national music festival, while the business of the convention will be carried on separately, these biennial events falling on alternate years.

ROTARIANS BACK ARMS CUT MOVE AT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Borriello, of Italy, on the International Chamber of Commerce, and Shinjiro Matsuyama, of Japan, on the League of Nations.

Abraham Frowein drew the conclusion that it was "a lack of moral conviction which misleads men into taking a pessimistic view of the present situation."

"Logical materialists," he added, "are forming life for themselves in Russia on the basis of economics . . . but overlook the fact that peace of mind has much to do with the way in which goods are made. The real problem to be faced is that, due to destruction of harmony in human existence . . . a new harmony, and new culture must come from the Christian church, and Rotary, through brotherly coöperation, can begin this new adjustment."

Tariff Cuts Advocated

A discussion on tariff problems, especially in their relations to international trade and friendly understanding, revealed the action devoted to this subject by business men everywhere. That Rotarians can do much toward gradual reduction of these "barriers" to international communications, travel and exchange goods, was the general conclusion.

None of the speakers made any attempt to minimize the dangers and difficulties of the present economic and political situation, but endeavored to bare facts and propose concrete solutions, in general emphasizing that right thinking regarding these issues meant solving them.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi proclaimed that a Pan-European agreement would be Europe's great contribution to world solidarity. He listed three dangers of today as another war, universal economic misery and Bolshevism, all of which he held are closely interrelated. As a solution he urged high real wages, combined with low prices. He said, "The danger of Russian militarism is only avertable by a federal Europe. Either a Pan-European movement will unite Europe through common sense, or the Third Internationale will do so by force."

A speech by Viscount Cecil is given credit for the passing of the resolution favoring disarmament. Lord Cecil said there is nothing more urgent to world recovery than limitation and reduction in the cost of world armaments, and urged that the theory of international equality in armaments should be recognized.

Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder and president-emeritus of Rotary International, sent a message to the convention in which he emphasized that the world is in need, not so much of great production, as of a right about face in the views of life as a whole.

"Glorification of materials has been tried and found wanting," he said. "If it may become the purpose of men to achieve spiritual, instead of material results, the storms of adversity need never be feared and prosperity will have a new and abiding meaning. Rotary is one means to an end, through seeking to make the Golden Rule operative in all activities of each day.

Vienna Rotarians performed admirably the duties of hosts, a number of brilliant social, musical and theatrical events being arranged and special buildings illuminated in honor of their guests. The next convention will be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1933.

Rotary Move Founder Is Modest About His Part in Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—Glad to let the movement he originated outgrow his plans for it, the Chicago lawyer who founded Rotary and so set business men in more than 60 countries or dominions to meeting in service clubs, leads the quiet life of the suburbanite here.

Paul P. Harris doesn't go to Rotary conventions. Though deeply interested in the future of the movement he started and youthful in his attitude to it, he evades the honors Rotarians would like to heap upon him. He is following the Vienna meeting this June with intense interest at home.

To interview him a person must seek him out. He lives in Beverly Hills, on the outskirts of Chicago. His house, like himself, is just a little reticent. It is separated from the street by a small wildwood garden which he cherishes and to which with various allurements, he invites birds.

The door of the brown-frame house is a hospitable one. Mr. Harris opens it himself when he is expecting anybody. His welcome is dignified, simple, and cordial. Refusing to think of himself as a celebrity, he is pleased that one should make the trip out to see him.

They Rose When He Spoke

But surely he could feel important if he let himself. Last summer Rotarians from many countries came to the international convention here. For once the founder could not escape the meeting; it had come right to his home. He had to attend and make a speech. When he took the platform everybody in the big stadium rose. The vast audience remained standing until he had finished his talk.

That is the sort of spontaneous tribute his presence inspires.

And why does he shy away from conventions? One reason is that he does not want this sort of honor. Each year a new international president is elected. "It is his year," said Mr. Harris. His friends say that it embarrasses him to have clubs make a fuss over him. He believes that so many others have contributed to the organization that he ought not hold the center of the stage.

There is something of the New Englander, the Puritan, about the founder of Rotary. Raised and educated in Vermont, descendant of four generations of Green Mountain people, he is the very opposite of the hail-fellow Rotarian depicted in fiction. Clear-thinking, a little reserved, a lover of the out-of-doors, he seems so modest that one wonders at his influence. His wife, too, shuns the limelight. He explains her attitude saying "She's a Scotch girl." But she, too, has had an important share in the spread of Rotary, it is said at headquarters.

How a man of his temperament came to originate the largest of the service clubs, probably the largest business man's organization of its kind in the world, is explained to some degree when one learns of his experiences. As a youth he "mapped out his life work," to use his expression, in a manner to throw himself in close contacts with great numbers of people. Though he does not care much for organizations, he thinks there's nothing to be compared with fellowship. For five years after he graduated from law school he knocked about the world—that was plotted in his map. He lived as he could, picking oranges in Louisiana, reporting for a San Francisco newspaper, riding the ranges with the cowboys of Colorado.

Worked Way to Europe

Twice he worked his way to Europe on cattle boats. The third time he went over as representative of a manufacturer who wanted to keep him in his business as foreign contact man permanently. But his wandering time was then up. True to his schedule, he quit at the end of five years and said good-by to travel. Chicago was his last stop. He had intended it to be from the start. He entered the practice of law, which he still continues. All this time he was working out his philosophy of fellowship—becoming the first Rotarian.

His attitude to Rotary is humble and somewhat impersonal. He looks upon its growth with satisfaction, but much as a parent regards the achievements of a son grown to manhood, no longer under the parental roof. Like a wise parent, he sees the necessity for letting go.

"For Rotary," he said, "the great problem of the present is how we may let loose of the American tendencies sufficiently to become truly international in spirit, and still to hold to that which is good and necessary.

"I hope we haven't come anywhere near the end of our philosophical growth. There is nothing so sacred in Rotary that it cannot be changed if the majority asks it. I hope to see the international will express itself more freely in the future."

European influence has already manifested itself, observed Mr. Harris. Emphasis upon the famous sixth object of Rotary, that of prompting international understanding and good will, he regards as a European contribution.

"We in the United States were inclined to subordinate it," he added. "We put our stress on codes of ethics, boys' work and other forms of social service. These were our natural bent. But the sixth object was tremendously important to the Europeans because they have been so burdened with wars. And it looks now as though the sixth object would become far and away the most important."

VOTING MACHINE LAW SIGNED BY PINCHOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Penna, June 27—A bill, sponsored by Bart Richards (R.), Representative from Lawrence County, making a number of changes in the voting machine law of 1929, was signed by Gov. Gifford Pinchot on June 25.

The measure gives wider powers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in enforcing the installation of machines where voters have approved them, but where the county commissioners fail to have them installed,

They Shun Honors Due

MR. AND MRS. PAUL P. HARRIS
Mr. Harris, Founder of Rotary, Is the Opposite of the Fictional "Hail Fellow."

MAKING LEISURE FRUITFUL CALLED LIBRARIANS' JOB

(Continued from Page 1)

vast industrial movement the expansion of leisure time is important simply that we may thus consume more leisure-time goods, thus speeding up turnover and profit."

The battle is joined, the speaker continued, between the genuine and rewarding uses of leisure, "and pulling the levers" of what the speaker termed "jumping jacks." The problem arrays itself between people like the librarians, he said, "who have some conception of life's real values," and the high pressure salesman who wants to see the nation more goods—"the faster it wears out the better; the more fads the merrier."

Mr. Chase said that in Mexico, where he had recently spent a number of months, 100 holidays a year are common in the mountain villages. The usual manner of absorbing leisure time is in mass carnivals known as the "fiesta," he said. This activity represents a first-hand participation by the entire population in a combination of play, handicraft industry and religious observance, the speaker said, which is as vital as it is colorful.

He pointed out that in the handicraft culture of this kind, there are no machines and very little commercialism. "It would appear, accordingly," he said, "as though our particular difficulties here in the United States arise primarily from the impact of mechanism and the influence of commercialism." The speaker went on to draw a word picture of a summer Sunday in the United States, with automobiles, radios, comic strips, lonely island, baseball games, and movies all competing for the attention of the "consumer."

"It is obvious that this picture is bristling with problems," he said. "We are up against $20,000,000,000 devoted to commercializing and undue mechanization of our leisure. No group can do more valiant service in this battle for genuine leisure versus jumping jacks, than librarians."

Officers Elected

Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the association, it was announced at the conclusion of the conference. Miss Rathbone received a total of 6277 votes.

The proposal to hold biennial instead of annual conferences was defeated 2651 votes to 1580.

Other officers elected were: Charles E. Rush of New Haven, Conn., first vice-president; Miss Beatrice Winser of Newark, N. J., second vice-president; Matthew S. Dudgeon of Milwaukee, treasurer; George Woodruff of Chicago, trustee of endowment funds; Sydney B. Mitchell of Berkeley, Calif., Miss Gratia A. Countryman, of Minneapolis, executive board; Henry B. Van Hoesen of Providence, R. I.; Miss Anne M. Boyd, of Urbana, Ill; James T. Gerould, of Princeton, N. J.; Luther L. Dickerson of Indianapolis, and Miss Adah F. Whitcomb, members of the council.

The newly elected officers of the Professional Training Section of the American Library Association are: Herbert S. Hirshberg of Cleveland, chairman; Miss Rena Reese of Conn., vice-chairman, and Miss Lydia M. Gooding of Atlanta, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Essae M. Culver of the Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, was elected president of the League of Library Commissions, for a two-year term. Miss Leora J. Lewis, State Free Library Commission, Pierre, S. D., and Miss Harriet Long of the Oregon State Library, Salem, Ore., first and second vice-presidents respectively, for one-year terms; Frank L. Tolman of the extension division of the New York Department of Education, Albany, member of the executive board for three years, and Miss Jane Morey, secretary of the State Library Commission, Jefferson City, Mo., secretary.

Newly elected officers of the American Association of Law Libraries are: Miss Rosamond Parmer, head of the Law School Library at the University of California, Berkeley, president; John T. Vance, law librarian of Congress, Washington, and Arthur S. McDaniel, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Miss Lotus Lucille Mitchell of New York City, secretary-treasurer; Frederick W. Schenk, librarian of the University of Chicago, Law School; Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Yale Law School; Miss Helen S. Moulan, librarian of the University of Iowa Law School, Iowa City, and William R. Roalfe, librarian of the Duke University Law School, Durham, N. C., executive committee.

New officers of the College and Reference Section are: James McMillan, librarian of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., chairman; Jackson Towne, librarian of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; Francis J. D. Goodrich, librarian of the College of the City of New York, director for three years, and Miss Helen K. Starr, librarian James J. Hill reference library, St. Paul, Minn., director for two years.

New officers of the Periodical Section are: Miss Marian C. Manley, Business Branch Public Library, Newark, N. J., chairman, and Miss Virginia Trumper of the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

Copyright Law

Entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union is more imperative now than ever before, Carl L. Cannon of the New York Public Library and chairman of the American Library Association committee on book buying, declared at a meeting of the council in Woolsey Hall, Yale University, last night.

American scholars would profit more than they would lose by this step because of increased protection for their textbooks sold abroad, Mr. Cannon said. After a very careful study of the whole situation and interviews with the representatives of a large number of associations interested in the copyright bill now pending in Congress, the New York librarian declared that American librarians and scholars should give their support to efforts being made by American authors to improve their status abroad.

In dwelling upon the wide interest evoked by copyright proceedings, Mr. Cannon said that the economic motives involved are many and powerful. At a congressional hearing on the subject there are now customarily 40 or 50 national organizations represented, only two or three of them being authors or composers, while many of them, he said, are concerned with heavy investments relating to the duplication, adaptation and distribution of creative works. The large number of interests which have to be satisfied, the speaker contended, is what causes so much difficulty in the passage of a copyright bill in Congress.

History Traced

In tracing the history of copyright law, which had its inception in the work of Noah Webster the Connecticut lexicographer and early Yale student, Mr. Cannon said that "the scandalous history of our first 100 years of American publishing" is well known. Henry Clay, in 1837, the speaker pointed out, attempted to curb American literary piracy in a bill introduced in Congress, which met with speedy defeat. The present effort to frame legislation admitting the United States to the International Copyright Union, beginning with the convention signed at Berne in 1886, is no longer than the struggle for common justice to European authors, which began in 1837 and finally was effected in part by the Chace Act of 1891, the librarian asserted. By this law a foreign citizen was permitted to obtain copyright within the United States.

Due to the failure of the Vestal copyright bill to pass in the last hours of the 1930-1931 congressional session, because of a filibuster, the United States cannot become a member of the union, said Mr. Cannon. While its failure will have no effect upon American libraries, he pointed out, which can continue to import foreign books including English, duty free, under the provisions of the present act, and indivdual importers can likewise continue to import on payment of customs duty, the whole thing is so "irregular from a legal standpoint" that anyone connected with publishing interests regrets the failure of the bill.

From observations based on conversation with publishers, Mr. Cannon was inclined to believe that their opposition is not aimed so much at the individual importer as it is at the illegal and extensive importation of books. Under the present law, he said, there is supposedly protection for the publishers against the bookseller, but this has proved inadequate. According to Mr. Cannon it is estimated that there are now in America under copyright approximately 2000 titles which were originally published in England, and that only one out of 12 English books is imported for publication in the United States.

Entrance of United States

The American Library Association has always advocated the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, the speaker asserted, and it has been urged so often by so many presidents that it has come to be "a well-established traditional policy." Since the association stands for enlightenment, "the encouragement of letters, easy communication of ideas and friendly international relations," it could not do otherwise, he said.

Following Mr. Cannon's address, a resolution to petition Congress for suitable legislation to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union was passed by the council. The resolution also recommended abrogation of the requirement of obligatory manufacture of the works of authors within the limits of the United States as a condition for obtaining copyright protection, as well as removal of restrictions imposed upon libraries or individual book buyers, to limit or hinder them from the importation for use of copies of the authorized editions of a foreign author's book.

Another resolution was passed urging all publishers of periodicals, particularly quarterly, monthly, and weekly magazines, to supply title pages and indexes to all libraries requesting them so long as such libraries subscribe to these periodicals. The resolution pointed out that many libraries bind these publications for reference.

Lawrence J. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I., is the newly elected president of the Bibliographical Society of America. K. C. M. Hanson of Chicago

Elected as President Of Library Association

MISS JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE
Vice-Director of Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, New York

and F. L. Windsor of Urbana, Ill., are first and second vice-presidents respectively. A. M. Shearer of Buffalo is the new secretary, and F. W. Faxon of Boston, treasurer.

Miss Elizabeth Hoover of Birmingham, Ala., won first prize in the American Library Association's poster contest, it was announced last night by Miss Margaret Griesser of the National Association of Book Publishers at a dinner for members of the school library section at the New Haven Country Club.

The poster contest was conducted among junior and senior high school students in 13 southern states. Miss Hoover's prize-winning poster was entitled "Reading Is a Glorious Adventure." Two second prizes were shared by Miss Alta Waring of Nashville, Tenn., and Edgar Lee Turpen of Louisville, Ky.

Prizes given by the book publishers' association will enable the school librarians of winning students to purchase from 10 to 50 books for their school libraries. Selection of the books will be made from a new list of "books for recreational reading" published by the American Library Association.

Judges in the contest were Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly; William A. Kittredge, member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts; Miss Emily Ethell, member of the school libraries section, and Miss Tommie Dora Barker, A. L. A. regional field agent for the South, honorary judge. Four third prizes and five fourth prizes also were awarded. School libraries will obtain amounts ranging from $100 for first prize and $50 for second prize to $20 for fourth prize.

Chicago's Original Skyscraper Doomed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—The 14-story Home Insurance Building, the first of that famous group of buildings in the Chicago Loop which utilized the fundamentals of skyscraper design and brought to Chicago the distinction of being the original home of the skyscraper, is doomed to demolition. On its site, at Adams and Clark Streets is to rise a gigantic structure known as the Field Building, to be built by the estate of Marshall Field.

Contracts for razing the old landmark have just been signed, and work is to begin, Oct. 1, it was announced. Meanwhile orders have been placed for 25,000 tons of structural steel for the first two units of the new building, and it is said that this is the second largest amount of structural steel ever ordered in Chicago at one time.

The Home Insurance Building, built in 1884, was the first in which structural steel was used to support walls and ceilings.

Outlook for Farms Called Improving

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—In spite of appearances, much is really being done to improve the condition of the agriculturists, in the opinion of Youray Demetrovitch, the Jugoslav Minister of Industry and Commerce.

First, according to him, the export of wheat is being placed on a completely new international basis. New marketing organizations which a year ago were not even thought of have been created in the countries of eastern Europe.

Secondly, the Bank of Agricultural Credit founded under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland, will begin to function before long. Finally, agricultural questions, which heretofore have been very much in the background, are now taking precedence over all others.

EXPEDITION LEAVES FOR CANADIAN WILDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—A party of natural scientists, under the leadership of Dr. J. Norman Henry, president of the University Club here, left Wednesday for Fort St. John, B. C., whence they expect to make a three-months expedition into the little-known territory adjacent to the Peace and Lizard Rivers to obtain specimens for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Chief among the specimens sought are the mountain sheep and the iconita, a fish of which little is known but which is said to live in the lakes near the Mackenzie River. Moving pictures of all wild life will be made.

MACINTOSH CASE CRITICIZED

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—Leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting at Ohio Wesleyan University from various parts of the country to study church and national problems, were on record today as opposed to denial of citizenship to Prof. Douglas Macintosh of Yale University because he refuses to bear arms in war time.

CHICAGO SCHOOL JANITORS URGED TO AVOID SCRIP

Union Head Tells Them to Take It for Pay Only in Case of Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—Public school janitors of this city, unpaid since April 30, were advised by the head of their union to accept the scrip the school board is preparing for them, only in cases of extreme need, and then only to the amount of one two-weeks' pay day. William L. McFetridge, president of the School Janitors' Union, addressed a mass meeting of his group yesterday.

No one knows what the scrip will be worth in actual buying power, said Mr. McFetridge. He has questioned bankers, school executives and merchants, but no one could give him the answer, he said. Technically, scrip is a series of participation certificates based on a $5,200,000 tax anticipation warrant held in trust by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. McFetridge said the union is urging the school board to make the certificates in a form that will bear 6 per cent interest to the holder.

Payless vacations for all county employees from judges down were voted yesterday by the Commissioners of Cook County.

There are about 4700 employees in Cook County and the saving in salaries is calculated at around $800,000, and in supplies, if this works out well, at between $200,000 and $400,000. The action must be ratified by the commissioners sitting as the County Board. This will be done the first of the week.

Various creditors of the county will be asked to take tax anticipation warrants in payment. The county has unpaid bills amounting to $7,000,000.

Such radical measures were required, the commissioners felt, by the desperate condition of the county finance, which parallels that of the city, both of which are suffering from lack of the normal tax money.

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Main Part of Touring by Motor Is Knowing How Best to Do It

Proper Equipment, Making Oneself Comfortable and Not Trying to See It All in One Trip Shown to Be Prime Requisites

By WILL S. WELLS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE great pine logs are crackling in a cobblestone fireplace. Lounging about the blaze inside the rustic log building, which is known as the "Community House," are perhaps a hundred nature lovers, pleasure seekers, and "just tourists," clad in hiking breeches, boots, and khaki shirts.

They hail from 13 states and two provinces of Canada and, though at home they may not know or care to know their next-door neighbors, all are one big family up in this wonderland of the outdoors.

The United States ranger, master of ceremonies, calls for volunteer entertainment, and one after another those present possessing anything in the line of personal talent cheerfully contribute their part toward the gayety of the evening.

About this time of year, 50,000,000 husbands and their wives are mentally reliving just such "last summer" scenes as this, and looking forward to a certain glorious two weeks which will be all theirs to spend as their fancy dictates in the not far distant future. Recalling the tribulations of 1930's trip, they will work out a 1931 vacation just about twice as enjoyable and worth-while.

As one who has headed mountainward with the growing summer caravan of American campers for many seasons, I have had opportunities to learn by my own experiences and those of others, a few important little secrets that make for the thorough enjoyment of every moment of that great institution of twentieth century American life, the summer camping trip.

Comfort Half the Battle

In nine national parks, up and down the High Sierras, the Cascades, and the Rockies, beside crystal lakes and foaming white mountain torrents, I have sought out the beauty spots and the scenic wonders of North America. I find that the more I learn of better, more convenient ways of traveling, cooking, and sleeping in the great open spaces, the more pleasant these vacations become, and in writing this article, I am attempting to impart some of the knowledge which I have picked up on the art of getting the most out of the outdoors, in the hope that it will help make a few of this summer's vacations more enjoyable.

Probably the most important rule of all is, "Don't try to take in too much country in one trip."

If your object is rest, relaxation, new environment and scenes, pick a vacation ground near enough that it can be reached at most in three days' traveling each way, leaving a full week in between to forget car, roads, gas stations, and dust, and lose yourself in the joys of hiking, swimming, fishing, or what you will. Make your destination somewhere within 1000 miles of home if possible, and save the pasturage just the other side of the fence for that period in the golden future that we all dream of, when we won't be hedged in so much by the octopus-like arms of time.

Leave Some for the Next Time

On the other hand, if you enjoy "going places" more than "being places," and crave fresh scenery and experiences each day and a new camp each night, lay out an itinerary short enough so that you will never have to travel more than 150 miles a day. Thus you will have time to rest in some shady retreat during the heat of the day, or perhaps cool off with a swim, and get to camp while it is still light for a pleasant evening free from rush and worry, and a good night's rest.

How many times have I heard confessions from those who have tried to take in Yosemite, Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon all in one two-weeks vacation, pounding the road for 300, 400, 500 and more miles a day, until they were compelled to seek rest wherever they were. Their most vivid recollections were of dust, heat, and discomfort. Their vacations weren't vacations at all. You meet them all along the road, speeding at a breakneck clip past beauty spots worthy of a week's stay, their rigorous schedule prodding them on.

We met one such party just this year. They were trying to make the Grand Canyon, 261 miles away, by nightfall, and had passed through Zion National Park without ever knowing they had been in it—and Zion has stone monarchs twice the height of the tallest building in the world, a host of them!

Good maps are an invaluable asset to any trip, and not only road maps, but also topographic maps, showing the location of mountain ranges, streams, lakes, and the like. It is easier to pick good places to camp or stop for lunch if you know the character of the country you are passing through. Authentic road and topographic maps may be purchased at the bigger stationery stores.

Get Proper Equipment

Next in importance to the length and scheduling of a tour is ample equipment. It need not be expensive, or flamboyant, or the latest thing, but merely ample. Those who have everything necessary for life in the open in their outfit need never depend on auto camps or cabins, at least in the wilder sections of the country, but may camp where their fancy dictates.

Most of the best fishing grounds, the wildest and most impressive scenery, all of those places way up "back of beyond" away from the crowds provide few camping facilities. That is one reason why the fishing is so good there, the people so scarce, and the glories of nature undisturbed.

I was once possessed of the idea that anything at all in the way of equipment would do for the outdoors, that the "he man stuff" of sleeping right on the ground, taking food half-cooked or burnt to a crisp, and riding on top of or under a hastily-thrown-together pile of blankets, food, pans and camp tools was quite the thing.

I anticipated eagerly the vacation days when I could:

"Wipe my face upon a rope—
Use brick-bats for soap. . . ."

But after the novelty wears off, such oddities become much less zestful. It is almost as easy to go fully equipped for comfort and convenience, and if eating and sleeping and making and breaking camp can be run through without a hitch, more time is left for the other pleasures in the open.

Unless you have distinctly Spartan tendencies, take along more than just blankets for your camp bed. A collapsible spring bed—provided it isn't the kind that collapses at the wrong time—or a well-cut-down auto seat cushion arrangement can, either one, be made nearly as comfortable as the "old faithful" at home. There are many hammock and swinging bed fans who wouldn't use anything else. Every man to his own taste, in beds as in the choice of a car, but the matter of selection is one to be given quite a bit of thought.

Making the bed up right is as important as the selection of a bed. In the high mountain regions, and beside the sea, the air usually turns quite cold toward morning. A heavy layer of newspapers spread under the blankets will keep this early morning chill from penetrating and leave more blankets for the top covering. For sleeping, it is essential that the feet be kept warm.

Pick out some smooth rocks, two or three of them, rather long and not too thick, heat them in the fire until they are just barely "untouchable," wrap them securely in newspapers and an extra blanket, and slip them between the blankets at the foot of the bed before retiring. Once you try this idea you will be addicted to it for all your outdoor life. Of course, all this shows the advisability of carrying a goodly supply of newspapers along with the other supplies.

Next to a perfect night's rest under the stars, is the working out of the eating question. The most ordinary kind of food, cooked over glowing charcoals in an out-of-door fireplace, has the New Yorker's best "beat a mile." In most of the national parks, the Government has provided well-constructed stone or cement fireplaces for the use of the camper, but there is seldom a solid top to them.

Well Cooked, Half Served

It is best always to carry along a piece of sheet iron about two feet by three and an eighth of an inch thick, to use as a stove top and heat control. A couple of holes cut in convenient places will serve as hot spots for quick cooking, and the ordinary cooking may be done on the solid portion. Most blacksmith or machine shops can make them to order in a few minutes' time, and for a negligible price.

With one of these in the outfit, you needn't depend on ready-made fireplaces; you can either dig a hole in the ground or build a fireplace of loose rocks, and set the stove top on it.

A gasoline stove is handy to have for emergency use, where wood is scarce or wet, but for steady use the wood fire is head and shoulders above it. It is less troublesome, provided you know the fundamentals of firemaking, which consist mainly in starting with twigs, bark, and small wood on the paper foundation, and adding larger pieces gradually, and it will serve as a camp fire after the cooking is over.

As to the meals themselves, I'll leave their preparation entirely to the cook, with only a few suggestions as to the packing and preserving of food.

Keeping the Butter Hard

Because of the dust along the road, and the myriad insects always found out doors in the summer time, it is wise to keep all bulk foods such as sugar, salt, flour, beans, rice, and the like in tightly sealed jars or tins. Eggs, unless kept in well-built cartons or wrapped separately in paper and packed tightly in a box or can, may cause untold trouble.

A running-board ice box is a mighty handy thing to have. It is one of the latest "wrinkles" in camping accessories. But if you do not have one of them, keep a damp cloth around the butter and meats at all times—it will do a great deal toward preserving them.

A good water bucket, a large canteen, a wire steak broiler, which can also be used for making toast and cooking "hot-dogs" the barbecue way, with strips of bacon wound about them, a funnel with strainer inside to insure clean fuel for the gasoline stove, and an ax, shovel, plenty of rope, and yes, a can of fly spray, are all things no one can afford to be without.

Nearly as important as having ample equipment is knowing how to carry it wisely, so that needless hours will not be consumed in packing and unpacking. Who of us that have camped haven't memories, humorous perhaps, when we look back upon them, of being squeezed into a back seat between two or three mountains of blankets, boxes of food, chairs, a camp stove and an ax or two, and being buried in a grand landslide at every sharp turn or quick stop all during a journey? That is the primitive way of packing. There are better ways.

All the running-board space possible to use is none too much to hold such things as the bed, tent, camp chairs and stove, ax, shovel and fishing creels. Rain and dust will damage such things least of any—the bedding, of course, should be rolled tightly in a heavy tarpaulin or canvas. Install full-length running board carriers, and use rope generously, and the load will arrive safely.

For Old Mother Hubbard

For the food and the cooking and eating utensils, the ideal method, much the best in the long run, is to build or purchase a box similar to a kitchen cabinet in miniature proportions, with shelves and compartments for canned goods, tall and short articles, pots and pans and dishes, having a door nearly the whole height and width opening downward from the top to form a table It can be fitted onto a trunk rack or the front portion of the running board.

If the cabinet is made to order or home made, a leatherette covering is an asset—it will serve the double purpose of waterproofing and improving the general appearance. Such an accessory may be used many a summer and can be installed or taken off in an hour's time.

Now, with the camp outfit and food and cooking utensils safely packed on the outside of the car, the space on the inside is free for clothes, cameras and the more valuable baggage.

So much for equipment. Now for the last item, the car itself. As tire trouble is one of the best little agonizers a summer vacation tour ever had, it is always best to start out with a new set of tires all around if possible. With new rubber, nine chances out of ten, you won't know you have tires from the time you leave until you roll into the old garage again after it is all over.

But, if you do go on used tires, be sure to have along a good jack, a tire pump, and a five-minute vulcanizer patch outfit. You are liable to strike a bad road, get two punctures in a row, and have to patch a tube on the road. With a vulcanizer outfit, you can apply a patch that heat will not affect, and the tube will be as good as ever again. Also, a tire's usefulness can be prolonged many times by running it at slightly reduced pressure over unusually rocky roads or on very hot days.

As valuable as a tire first-aid kit is an extra gallon can of gasoline. A dry tank in the wilderness produces anything but a pleasant situation unless you are prepared for it.

Many a sudden breakdown is caused by loose bolts and connections which have passed unnoticed. Bumpy roads have a tendency to shake loose such things as gas and oil lines, vacuum tanks and battery-carriers—they should be watched closely. Extra collars and connections for the fuel lines and a few odd nuts and bolts may prove a life-saver, and mean the difference between waiting a week in the wilderness for the needed part to arrive by rural mail or getting home on time.

Long periods of high-speed driving, a large amount of first and second speed work, and the natural heat of summer, make good lubrication a paramount issue. Stick to only the best grades of oil, and keep all points of friction well greased, and you will be playing safe.

It Allows the Motor to Cool and Cheers the Heart

A HALT IN THE PAINTED DESERT OF ARIZONA

Vermilion and Yellow, Rich Browns and Warm Reds in Strdaks High Against a Blue Sky and a Tawny Desert Sand Dotted With the Pale Greens of Sagebrush; Peaks Rising 2000 or 3000 Feet. It Is Awesome and Well Worth the Trip Over Roads That, at Present, Are a Little Rough but Which Are Being Made Better. A Highway Is Slowly Making Its Way North into Utah and South Toward Flagstaff. It Is in Such Places as These That the Motor Tourist Finds Reward for Days of Travel.

NEW DRY COALITION ORGANIZES WITH 32 BODIES REPRESENTED

(Continued from Page 1)

han, Kentucky, secretary Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, head, W. C. T. U.

Secretary: Miss Izora Scott, W. C. T. U.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, head Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Clarence T. Wilson, Methodist Board of Temperance.

Dr. Arthur J. Barton, Baptist Templegroup, North Carolina.

In addition four members will be picked by the executive committee already selected, one of whom will act as secretary.

At the same time the 45 men and women composing the board of strategy were listed. These come from all parts of the country and represent many divergent fields, a majority of them being the national leaders of the dry organizations composing the national conference.

The full list follows:

Willis J. Abbot, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Greenville, Ga.; Dr. Arthur J. Barton, Wilmington, N. C.; William S. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, W. C. T. U., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Arthur H. Briggs, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Norma C. Brown, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Springfield, Mo.; Col. P. H. Callahan, secretary Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, Louisville, O.; Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, New Methodist Episcopal Church South; Dr. William S. Chase, president International Reform Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Dr. J. W. Claudy, Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. W. G. Clippinger, president Otterbein College, Westerville, O.; Dr. L. Leigh Colvin, New York; Dr. J. A. Crain, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Eugene L. Crawford, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles W. Daniel, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent National Temperance Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Grant M. Hudson, former Representative, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Ira Landrith, superintendent International Society of Christian Endeavor, Chicago; Thomas B. Love, State Senator, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Renwick H. Martin, president National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Dr. F. Scott McBride, Anti-Saloon League, Washington; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop William F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.; Donald C. McMullen (D.), State Senator, Tampa, Fla.; Dr. A. C. Millar, editor the Arkansas Methodist, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. J. K. Montgomery, president Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio; Bishop John M. Moore, Methodist, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. J. Nicholson, head Democratic Law Enforcement League, Chevy Chase, Md.; Dr. S. E. Nicholson, New York; Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president Anti-Saloon League, Detroit, Mich.; R. L. Owen, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman the Allied Forces, New York; Col. Raymond Robins, New York; Miss Izora Scott; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president State W. C. T. U. Des Moines, Ia.; Oliver W. Stewart, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Homer W. Tope, Philadelphia, Penna.; Dr. J. Foster Wilcox, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Penna.; Wayne C. Williams, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Clarence T. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; George H. Wilson, Quincy, Ill.

Plans and Program

The plans and program of the board of strategy will be drafted and announced later in detail, it was stated. In general its purpose is to coordinate the work of organized temperance up to and through the presidential campaign of 1932.

In a formal statement, Dr. Cherrington corrected the impression conveyed in certain newspapers favorable to modification, that "churches were leaving the temperance movement." Dr. Cherrington said in part:

"The churches which made possible the formation and development of the temperance movement and which today are the sources of its greatest strength are not likely to heed the suggestions of the wet group and withdraw from the field. Despite the importance of the economic and political issues involved in the prohibition of beverage alcohol, the moral imperative which has given vital force to this whole cause remains today the greatest source of its strength. . . .

"Nothing would be more pleasing to the enemies of prohibition than any separation between the temperance movement and the church. Such a separation would at once be hailed as a repudiation of this movement by the church. It would be advertised that the churches had discovered that prohibition was not a moral crusade against an anti-social menace and that it was not fundamentally right that the churches should approve it.

"Such an impossible step would take from this cause its main strength. It would arouse doubt and question in the minds of those who have viewed prohibition, not from the plane of expediency but from the standpoint of a moral problem arising out of the vital social issues involved.

"The prominence given by those portions of the press which are opposed to prohibition to suggestions or intimations that the temperance movement is likely to be separated from the leadership of the church is positive evidence of the earnest hope of the foes of prohibition that this might happen. It is no doubt that wish which causes so many wet writers in the press and elsewhere to misconstrue and misinterpret any utterances in regard to the proper relation of organized Christianity to this part of the program of the churches.

"Any movement against alcoholism which would leave out of consideration the moral imperative would undoubtedly encourage the foes of prohibition. More than ever before there is now necessary to the success of prohibition the spiritual dynamic which belongs to applied Christianity."

'Paddy's' Specialty Preventing Wrecks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—Just a dog, 14 years old, and not very smart in some respects, is Paddy, but he makes a specialty of preventing railroad wrecks. In fact, Paddy is in the Camas Prairie Railroad's hall of fame.

On two occasions, Paddy has prevented wrecks of passenger trains. The most recent work that endeared him to officials of the line was when he trapped at Freeman Rudisill's trouser leg until he went to see a giant boulder on the track.

The time before Paddy discovered a slide of rock and earth near the entrance of a tunnel. Work of clearing away the big rock had barely been accomplished when the Grangeville-Lewiston passenger train swept around the curve.

Paddy came into the life of the camp 14 years ago. Since then he has been the boast of the men who keep the ballast in shape. With his brother and sisters and mother, he came into the railroading business and the men were kind to the mother and helped rear the litter of pups. The mother wandered away later, and so did the others, but Paddy couldn't get the shriek of the whistles out of his ears.

He knows all the station masters by sight and barks whenever he is left in that certain tunnel where the wreck almost occurred but didn't.

Alton Road to Seek Air Passenger Right

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—If air passenger lines are to be licensed by Illinois, the Chicago & Alton Railroad intends to fight for a certificate to operate them between Chicago and St. Louis.

W. C. Bierd, receiver for the Alton, said today that attorneys representing the railroad would appear before the Illinois Commerce Commission July 14 to object to the issuance of certificates to the Century Air Lines, Inc., and the Universal Air Lines. He said the Chicago & Alton would seek to have the commission license the railroad instead.

"If the commission decides to issue a certificate," Mr. Bierd said, "the Alton does not want to stand in the way of the development of a faster means of communication. We feel, however, that we should be given the first opportunity to supply the necessary service."

The Century Air Lines, Inc., and the Universal both operate air passenger lines between Chicago and St. Louis with intermediate stops at Bloomington and Springfield. The Universal also has the mail contract.

TAYLOR TO LECTURE IN JAPAN

SEATTLE, Wash., June 26 (AP)—C. F. Taylor, head of the aviation department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sailed yesterday for Japan, where he will lecture on aviation before officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Y. Kato and Lieut. E. Kanooka of the Japanese Army.

JUGOSLAVS DEAL MORE GENTLY WITH AGITATORS

Finding Croats Cannot Be Subdued by Threat of Capital Punishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—Commutation by King Alexander recently into life imprisonment of the capital sentences passed on two Croatian conspirators against the Government is thought here to indicate a possible change in the attitude of the Government toward Croatian nationalist agitators.

The trials held during the past spring of four different groups of alleged conspirators, numbering 75 in all, are generally interpreted as showing that no force can completely subdue the Croatians nor reconcile the Croatian people to the loss of self-government.

For these young men on trial for treason are not professional gangsters or terrorists. They have sought no personal gain. Nor have they obtained any material advantages from their activities, although they have taken the greatest possible risks.

Many of their leaders have perished at the hands of assassins generally believed to be secret government agents. Hundreds have gone to prison for life.

At the trial last year in Belgrade it was the youth of the Peasant Party on the benches of the accused. Now it is the youth of a city party, the Federalists. And there are other trials still to be held in Zagreb and in other places. The university youth have protested. Conspirators have been rounded up and brought to trial in most of the chief cities.

Jugoslavia is an arena, a field of combat. On the one hand is an absolutist régime, while on the other are reckless, fanatical youth determined to fight that machine at all costs. They pay the supreme price, but their ranks do not appear to be depleted and the spirit of extreme opposition was never so strong as today.

The state is still very stable but presentments and sinister forebodings are the inevitable fruits of a régime which compels dissatisfied men and women to whisper their accusations and suspicions.

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Our collection of sheer frocks would be hard to surpass . . . they're in such variety, so new, so colorful, so utterly feminine.
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Giant Tuna Fish caught with rod and reel at the Nova Scotia fishing grounds
Photo by Underwood and Underwood
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'PEACE CARAVAN' ON WAY ACROSS UNITED STATES

World Disarmament Group Is Carrying Petition to President Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, June 27—A modest automobile, carrying a banner with the words "World Disarmament" emblazoned upon it, which left here June 21 is well on the way across the United States to carry a petition to President Hoover asking for total and universal disarmament.

It is part of an international peace drive of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and represents America's share in a work undertaken simultaneously by 40 nations.

As the little automobile approaches the various states that must be crossed in the course of the journey, it will be met and welcomed by delegations of prominent women, Miss Mabel Vernon, Wilmington, Del., director of the disarmament campaign for the league, announces. Appointments have also been made with governors of each state and with mayors of the various cities included in the itinerary of the "Peace Caravan" to extend an official welcome.

At every stop an attempt will be made to secure signatures to a giant polyglot petition which is being circulated throughout all countries, and which asks that governments indorse total and universal disarmament. It reads:

"The undersigned men and women, irrespective of party, are convinced that competition in armaments is leading all countries to ruin without giving security; that this policy renders future wars inevitable and that these will be wars of extermination; that governmental assurances of peaceful policy will be valueless as long as these measures of disarmament are delayed that should be the first result of the pact for the renunciation of war. They, therefore, ask for total and universal disarmament and request their Government formally to instruct its delegates to the International Disarmament Conference, meeting in February, 1932, to examine all proposals for disarmament that have been made or may be made, and to take the necessary steps to achieve real disarmament."

After a leisurely summer journey, the caravan plans to reach Washington in October when it will be met by delegates from all portions of the United States. This delegation, led by Jane Addams, founder of the international women's peace organization, will present the disarmament petition and signatures to President Hoover.

Ultimately, the petition will be carried to Geneva to be laid before the 1932 International Disarmament Conference in company with similar petitions now being circulated in 39 other countries.

Several thousand persons who gathered in the Greek Theater, Griffith Park, to bid farewell to the departing peace caravan, adopted the following resolution, which was immediately telegraphed to President Hoover.

"Resolved, That we, citizens assembled from all parts of this country, urge total and universal disarmament and request President Hoover to instruct the American delegates to the International Disarmament Conference, convening Feb. 2, 1932, to take the necessary steps to achieve complete and world-wide disarmament."

The youngest member of the party traveling in the official automobile of the caravan is Miss Dorothy Cook, Washington, D. C., who is the driver; the oldest is Miss Catherine D. Blake, for more than 50 years a teacher in the New York City schools. Other members are: Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, national chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Miss Mildred Scott Olmstead, Philadelphia; Miss Anthy Gorton, New York; Miss Louise Wier, Mississippi; Mrs. Belle Clewe, Los Angeles.

Ready to Begin Their 4000-Mile Trip

DISARMAMENT GROUP AT LOS ANGELES — Terry, Los Angeles

Complete Demilitarization Of the Mexican Border Is Urged by Women's League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Complete demilitarization of the Mexican border was urged at the annual meeting and convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which was held at the Hotel Roosevelt, June 17-21. One hundred delegates from all portions of the United States attended the meeting.

Primarily concerned with preparations for the 1932 international disarmament conference to be held in Geneva, the convention busied itself also with discussions of international relations and world peace as well as with the details of peace organization in the United States.

Progress at the meeting is indicated by the text of five resolutions passed at the end of the four-day session. Two of these were concerned with individual liberty as it is affected by armament.

"Be it resolved," one of these petitions reads, "that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom urges adequate legislation to end the debarring of citizenship to those refusing on conscientious grounds to promise to bear arms, or to support war, either actively or by noncombatant service."

The second petition deals with military training in state universities. It reads:

"Be it resolved that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom indorses the action of the students of the University of California at Los Angeles in petitioning the Board of Regents to place military training upon a voluntary instead of a compulsory basis . . . and that it urge the Board of Regents to take the necessary steps to grant this request."

Another resolution asks that President Hoover, in choosing the personnel of the delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva, select some of the outstanding women of the nation to represent the United States at this conclave of nations.

The election of a new board of directors resulted in the following members being chosen to fill these offices: Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.; Lillian Wald, New York; Mrs. Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Emily G. Balch, Amy Woods, Boston; Katherine Devereux Blake, New York; Mrs. Phillip Kind, Lucy Biddle Lewis and Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmstead, Philadelphia; Zonia Barber, Chicago; Mrs. Kathleen Jennison Lowrie, Detroit; Dorothy Detzer, Indiana. These women, with five more directors whom they will elect, will select their chairman.

DAIRY BUSINESS KEEPS EVEN KEEL IN SOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Southern Dairies plant of Montgomery, Ala., with headquarters in Washington, D. C., reports favorably upon its industry. Mr. T. A. Horsley, manager, stated, "In the past year there has been a decline in the market of dairy products but that market is well in line with all commodities produced on the farm.

"We are maintaining our regular force of help and find farmers are still producing the normal amount of milk and butter although the prices are lower. We believe the bottom has been reached in the economic depression and if the people can be encouraged, the evidence will be forthcoming."

KEYNES EXPLAINS HIS THEORY ON BUSINESS CYCLES

Believes Booms Materialize When Investments Exceed Savings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—John Maynard Keynes, British economist, outlined his theory of the causes of business booms and slumps yesterday at the Harris Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago.

His conclusion was that nothing can restore employment which does not first restore business profits, and nothing can restore business profits which does not first restore the volume of orders for new capital goods.

The only theoretical alternative, he remarked, would be an extravagance campaign," a large increase of expenditures by the public, which he thought is unlikely to occur.

"Entrepreneurs," he said, "pay out in salaries, wages, rents and interest certain sums to the factors of production which I will call their costs of production. Some of these entrepreneurs are producing capital goods, some of them are producing consumption goods. These costs of production represent in the aggregate the incomes of the individuals who are the factors of production.

"These individuals in their capacity of consumers expend part of these incomes on goods from the entrepreneurs, and another part of their incomes, their savings, they put back into the financial machine, or deposit in banks or buy stock exchange securities or real estate or repay installments in respect of purchases previously made.

"At the same time the financial machine will be enabling a different set of people to order and pay for various kinds of currently produced capital goods from the entrepreneurs who produce this class of goods, such as buildings, factories, machines, equipment for transport and public utility enterprises and the like; and the aggregate of expenditures of this kind I find it convenient to call the value of current investment.

"Thus there are two streams of money flowing back to the entrepreneurs, namely that part of their incomes which the public spend on consumpton and those expenditures on the purchases of capital goods.

"The costs of the entrepreneurs are equal to what the public spend plus what they save; while the receipts of the entrepreneurs are equal to what the public spend plus the value of current investment. It follows that when the value of current investment is greater than the savings of the public, the receipts of the entrepreneurs are greater than their costs, so that they make a profit.

"That is my secret, the clue to the scientific explanation of booms and slumps. You will perceive that when the rate of current investment increases, without a corresponding change in the rate of savings, business profits increase. When business profits are high the financial machine facilitates increased orders for and purchases of capital goods, that is, it stimulates investment which means that business profits are still greater. Contrariwise when investment falls off.

From his theory, Mr. Keynes drew the conclusion that "There can be no secure basis for a return to an equilibrium of prosperity except by a recovery of fixed investment to a level commensurate with that of national savings in prosperous times."

Governor Has Own Boy Scout Troop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich.—For the first time in the history of Scouting in Michigan, the Governor of the State has a Boy Scout troop which is literally his own. At special ceremonies held June 16 on the lawn of the State Capitol here, Gov. Wilber M. Brucker reviewed his newly organized Governor's troop.

The honorary troop of 31 high-ranking Scouts is believed by local Scout officials to be the only one of its kind in the country. Special permission had to be obtained from national Boy Scout headquarters before its formation could be undertaken. Members of the troop collectively and individually placed themselves at the disposal of the Governor for whatever services he may designate.

Members of the Governor's troop were selected from more than 700 Lansing Scouts on a basis of outstanding service, and each holds the rank of first-class Scout or higher. A distinctive article worn with the uniform of every member of the troop is a neckerchief of blue and gold, the State's official colors, with the initials "GOV" imposed thereon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Arthur H. Doty, Long Beach, Calif.
Esther M. Doty, Long Beach, Calif.
Isaac L. Barnett, New York, N. Y.
George E. Cox, Williamstown, Mass.
Mrs. Helen M. Eastman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Homer Eastman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Clara M. Adriance, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Almira F. Lovell, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Ruth D. Burmester, Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama.
Miss Eva June Hein, Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama.
Miss Eileen J. Burmester, Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama.
Mrs. Bessie Arterburn Rich, Baltimore, Md.
Everett E. Rich, Baltimore, Md.
Miss G. M. Brazier, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. G. B. Wellinger, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. E. Brazier, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Lulu McMentrey, Great Falls, Mont.
William P. McMentrey, Great Falls, Mont.
Mrs. M. Mann, Lincoln, Ill.
Mrs. Lillian Kirkpatrick, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Harriet Van Alstayne, Kingston, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Florence W. Bryant, Belleville, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Rose Stevens, Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Harriett Rummel, Goshen, Ind.
Mrs. La Mar Croop, Goshen, Ind.
Mrs. M. C. Thompson, Goshen, Ind.
La Mar Croop, Goshen, Ind.
May Belden Stratton, E. Cleveland, Ohio.
Georgia S. Pendell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lillian L. Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Clara M. Cochrane, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Pickard, Dorchester, Mass.
R. P. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie Robertson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Margaret McIntosh, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Viola M. Hoffman, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Miller Case, Atlanta, Ga.
David Case, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Frieda Fryche, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth A. Howe, Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama.

GARDENS

Built by a Woman of Ecuador

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Guayaquil, Ecuador

ON THE slopes of Mt. Pichincha, near Quito, Ecuador, stands a house remarkable for the building of it. At the foot of the slopes lies a valley, fertile and verdant in tropical growth. Beyond the valley at the north climb the mountains—Cotacachi, Imbabura and Cayambe.

Once upon a time the spot where the house stands was covered with gaunt grass and shrubs, and the country all about was wild and inhabited by roving tribes and animals. That, of course, was years ago, long before the Spaniards came, years before an Ecuadorian woman decided to build for herself a home.

This Charming House in Quito, Ecuador, May Not Be Remarkable in Itself, but the Designing and Building of It Were an Achievement. Its Architect and Builder Was a Woman, Who Herself Hired and Supervised Her Indian Workmen, Even to the Making of the Adobe Bricks. And This Was Done in a Country Where Women Are Traditionally Secluded.

To call the house beautiful architecturally would be to invite comparison with homes more elaborate and more costly; but to call the house beautiful, for the care that went into its building, would be rightfully to invite comparison with the beauty that ever lingers within the meaning of the word—home.

And so, one day not long ago, this woman of Ecuador set about to fashion for herself the plans for a house made of stone and brick. No drawings found their way upon paper; instead, designs shaped themselves in this energetic woman's thought to remain there during the process of building.

For labor she had the Indians. Fortunately for her, her father once had been the friend of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, a president all Ecuadorians admired. This admiration stood her in good stead.

First, the ground was broken while the Indians talked among themselves and pondered over the strange fantasy come upon one of their country folk whose place, as a woman, seemed rightfully that of seclusion. Many were the dickerings, and sometimes curious the delays, as the foundations went deeper and the basement took shape. Many were the struggles for money to pay off the laborers as Saturday nights came, for money was scarce though courage was plenty. But work went on and the house arose, brick by brick.

Brick in Ecuador is made with earth strained through sieves, then mixed with water and trodden under foot until a paste results. Straw is skillfully sprinkled that the earth shall bind more tightly. Large, square bricks result—adobes—to lie piled in great heaps upon the ground for the air to circulate across and dry. The superintending of the forming of these bricks fell upon the shoulders of this Ecuadorian woman, who urged the Indians on in the treading of the giant mud pies.

The raising of the walls and the tiling of the roof was the least of the difficulties in the building of this home. Perhaps the desire to complete that portion of the work before the rains came added to the zest. But the walls went up and the roof went on, and then began the laying of the floors. And right here the job slowed down, for the work was a tile-by-tile task and the Indians would not be hurried.

Cheerful, care-free laborers these Indians!—given to fun and quite willing to cease work when their woman boss was not looking. But their work was thorough and the house well built, and when the time came for the interior finishings, gone then was all doubt as to the wisdom of their fellow countrywoman.

Eleven window frames came next. Then eight doors taxed their ingenuity. These were hard jobs and needed many days. Cupboards, the paneling of a dining room, living room, bedroom and study, the setting up of four carved pillars to divide the dining room and study, and the interior decorations arrived in natural sequence. It was with the interior decorating that the Ecuadorian woman builder gave full rein to her imagination. Colors were well chosen. Curtains, rugs and other furnishings were in harmony. Jars of flowers added to the beauty. A great fireplace found space for thick logs to burn cheerfully when the nights were cold and the winds roamed the mountains.

So was built the house on the slopes of Mt. Pichincha.

Designed by Mary Louise Speed

, Spirea Arguta; 2 and 3, Lilac and Mockorange; 4, Forsythia Suspensa; 5, Snowberry; 6, Myrtle; 7, 8 and 9, Iris, Peony and Dianthus Caesus.

One Tiny Strip

This is suggested by the many such narrow strips that one sees between house and street or road. Nothing daunted it can be made to bloom. Over the doorway is a white arbor about 2½ feet deep and eight feet wide supporting a wisteria vine. Number one is Spirea arguta with its dainty white flowers borne lightly along its slender arching canes. Two and three are common lilac and mockorange. Four is forsythia with the sweeping stems so graceful, as the yellow bloom seems to pour like golden rain down the bank on either side. Suspensa is the variety. Snowberry is five, and it is placed on the north side as it does not perish under the cold blasts and the berries will retain their plump whiteness longer away from the sun. As a ground cover myrtle is used. It is a fine plan to plant myrtle where the shade is too thick for grass; it loves to clothe the bare earth where little else will grow. It is number six. Seven, eight and nine are iris, peony and low-growing pinks. For the latter use Dianthus caesus, for it makes a low mat.

To protect the small garden from the passers-by on the pavement, a fence of white palings or a hedge of Euonymus radicans minimus can be used.

The Cutting Plot

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Since flowers play such an important part in the decoration of our rooms, it is often advisable to grow a separate lot expressly for cutting. Generally speaking, perennials are less suitable for cutting than are annuals. Too, the owner of a small garden seldom has a surplus of perennials to use for this purpose. The cutting garden composed of annuals alone will supply abundant and colorful material with which to brighten the house.

In the cutting garden, since design is not important, it will be best to grow the plants in rows. This method will reduce labor to a minimum, since cultivation and weeding can be easily accomplished with a hoe. The color scheme of the rooms must be kept in mind when choosing the material, since one will need only such flowers as will harmonize. Needless to say, well-prepared soil is just as important in the cutting garden as in the show borders.

Two types of flowers will be needed, the larger, substantial blooms to form the substance of the arrangements, and the finer sorts for lighter effects. Gladiolus, too, might be wanted in the cutting garden, for when grown in the border it is usually meant to serve a special purpose. Baby's breath, Virginia stock, and gilia are useful small flowers for use in arrangements of larger sorts. The finely cut foliage of the last named is as effective as are the small flowers of lavender-blue. For busy people, the long-lasting blooms of the zinnia, marigold, and China aster are especially desirable for cutting. Annual larkspur, calliopsis, and cornflower supply early flowers. If allowed to self-sow they often rush into bloom by June. Sweet peas, seldom effective in the border, are popular for cutting. Gladiolus should be planted at intervals so that succession is assured.

The cutting garden might be made to serve many other purposes. The untimely passing of a border plant will prove less serious if the gap which it leaves may be quickly filled by an annual from a reserve supply. Too, the cutting garden might serve as a temporary residence for seedling perennials, and for the abundant self-sown seedlings which the sharp-eyed gardener finds.

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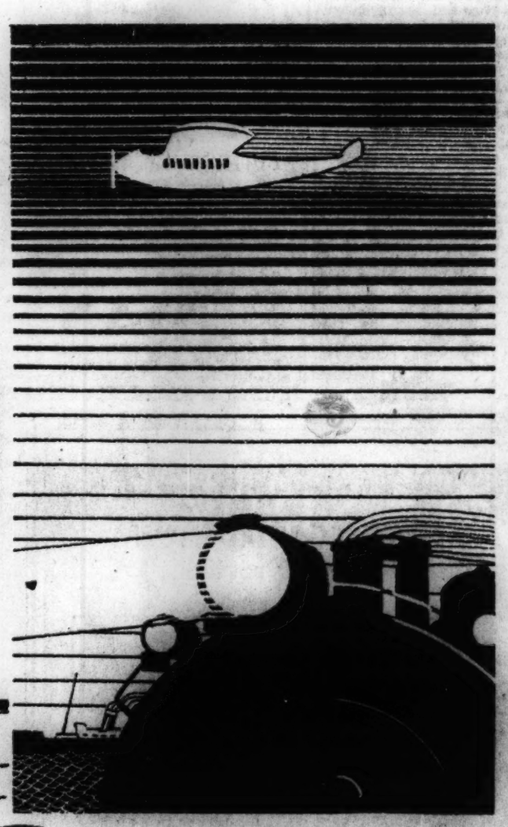

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Pointers From Chelsea Show

New Varieties Make Their Bow

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Chelsea Show, the most popular of all held by the Royal Horticultural Society, is an event looked forward to annually by those wishing to note the novelties of the year. Men and women are equally interested and may be seen going from one stand to another, notebook in hand. Perhaps shrubs are in masculine high favor and flowering plants in feminine, while all unite in their love of rock or alpine gardens.

The tent for new plants is always of great interest, for herein are plants from every land. One of the most charming is a campanula from Irak in Kurdistan, Cecilia by name, about a foot high, and with open mauve flowers with an enthralling blue metallic center. It was found by Robert Cecil, and was shown by his mother, the Hon. Lady Cecil. Another exhibit of unusual interest is Pyrus Kansuensis. The flowers, like hawthorn blossom, are cream colored, with salmon-tinted edges. It is shown by Colonel Messel, who has several fine things from the Chilean mountains, including a tiny berberis montana nana with orange flowers, and an azara which has masses of yellow fluffy flowers all over it.

Lathyrus Pubescens, a mauve everlasting pea, one of the loveliest things at the show, is unfortunately not hardy in the English climate, for its flowers (wistaria colored) would be seen everywhere before long. Magnolia Nicholsoniana is white with crimson crown and finely formed blossom and a Diosma, with pinkish flowers of quite good size, is unusual.

The new rhododendrons are bewildering both in number and beauty. New crosses are being shown by many of the leading enthusiasts, and the immense size of the blossoms and their brilliant coloring is amazing.

In contrast is the tiny plant Pedicularis shown by the president, the Hon. H. Maclaren and his mother Lady Aberconway. Only a few inches high, it has long serrated or fernlike leaves, very dark red flowers at the end of translucent red stalks. They also showed some fine rhododendron hybrids raised at Bodnant, such as the good rose-colored cross between orbiculare and Rose Perfection. One called Vanessa (Griersonii X soul-but) is a fine salmon color, and a minute almost black rhododendron, Hinu. The Dutch rhododendrons are good, and one called after Kenneth Wilson, a particularly fine coral, Brabantia, large and rose-pink, and Miss Noreen Beamish flamingo pink are really splendid in size and brilliancy.

A strain of ranunculus from Palestine is remarkably fine. A decided novelty is a yellow semi-double nasturtium most sweetly scented, called "Bodger's," a welcome annual. There is also a good yellow or cream double nasturtium called Yellow Prince, together with the older scarlet and orange. Two fine flaming sweet peas are Sunshine and Golden Wings, but not for full sun.

Verbascum Gainsborough is a lovely yellow mullein. Among the new delphiniums. Bluegown, a really fine clear blue of great size, Lady Dorothy, mauve and pale blue, and Lady Barbara, a pinkish mauve, are worth buying.

A fascinating rock plant of small size is polygala calcare of deep rich blue. The tree peonies are in great force at one stand and some fine blooms are Belle d'Orleans, a double scarlet, Lord Selborne, a semi-double scarlet, and Julius Cæsar, a deep black-red. The gem of the show is primula Reedii, a few inches high and covered with white bells with open mouths from Bodnant, but the President says it is most difficult to grow.

Roses are superb, and "Cardinal," the new deep crimson, has an entrancing fragrance, equal to if not better even than any our grandfathers grew. "Mildred" is also a fine red rose, and so is "President Hoover." "Autumn" has a shapely long bud, and is well named for its tints of scarlet and gold.

The peculiar color of the tiger-lily (Lilium tigrinum) is enhanced by the white of phlox. Lower campanulas or platycodons in lavender-blue or purple would make a suitable edging for these two. The tall, cream-colored spikes of galtonia (hyacinthus) candicans look well with tiger lilies, too.

* * *

A colorful low edging may be made of groups of dwarf blue viscaria, alyssum "Little Gem," and scarlet or else coral-colored heuchera interspersed. This proves less tiresome than does an edging of one species only.

* * *

White or yellow foxglove and lilac campunula medium, edged with deep red or scarlet sweet William, is an effective arrangement. The first two being biennials, and the sweet william doing best if treated as such, the three may be replaced with annuals when their bloom has passed.

A LOVELY STAND OF ASCENSION LILIES — Edwin Levick, New York

In the Garden of the Home of William Zeigler Jr., Noroton, Conn.

The Lilium Candidum, also called the Madonna and the Ascension Lily, is a great favorite. The majority of the bulbs are imported from the north of France, arriving in late summer. This lily is a well-known house flower and in the garden is a beautiful mid-summer bloomer.

The Metal of the House

Wrought Iron, Decorative and Useful

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE visible metal work of the house, utilitarian or decorative, need not bulk very large in the building budget, but it certainly is important and worthy of careful thought.

Solely from the point of view of actual use, locks must be strong enough to protect, hinges and catches must function smoothly and easily, and such iron railings as are used must be set solidly. All this can be accomplished with little visibility, and the metal work of your house will never become a subject of animated conversation.

But, why miss a real opportunity to add interest and beauty to your home, inside and out, when, by a comparatively small increase in that particular building item, imagination-stirring strap hinges, reminiscent of feudal castles, can have a place on your own "castle" doors?

Of course, like every other feature, the selection of the design of iron and brass work must be governed by the type of house, its location and style of architecture, to avoid anachronisms. The large, heavy wrought iron strap hinges used on the Alhambra, or some old English stronghold, would be ponderous on the modest door of an average American suburban home, but our iron craftsmen have adapted those same designs, in a lighter "feeling," so that they are quite right for a paneled or narrow planked doorway. Even the simplest doorway, if in the type of house that wrought iron fits at all, could stand a simple "heart" strap hinge, with its right angle at the "work" end and its small heart-shaped finial that comes halfway across the door. There are door handles and lock sets in the same design.

There really should be, also, a knocker on any such door, even though an electric bell is tucked in at the side somewhere for actual service. And if the style of architecture does not include any glass at the side of the front door, a little window can be made in the door itself, and guarded on the outside by a plain grill, flush with the door or standing out a bit, so that one may see who asks entrance. This adds a pleasing decorative feature, aside from its usefulness.

Hinges that Harmonize

When wrought iron is used on the front door, it naturally follows that the hinges and catches on the shutters and the shutter dogs will be of similar design, and that the garage doors, even though not prominent will show hinges and locks in harmony.

Certain types of houses, especially the Colonial, which have little bricked terraces at the entrance, need simple wrought iron railings curving down from the door to the last step, ending in a graceful curve with a brass ball on top.

Railings of this sort are practically standard and may be built up quickly from straight bars and other fittings at comparatively small cost. If there is to be simple iron work around the front windows, so that window boxes may be set in securely, for instance, they will match the door railing, minus the brass work.

Inside Work

Inside the house, ironwork and metal work are being used more and more, as the possibilities of combining features of the different periods is better understood. But there are still some things that should be guarded against.

If you are planning to use the most modern furniture, make up your mind that the H-L hinges of wrought iron which fascinated you in the Cape Cod house you visited last summer are not for you. It has been done, but the result was quite out of key, and by all means talk over your plan of furnishing with your architect, so that no little false notes may creep in to the perfect thing that you want your home to be.

Modern craftsmen in iron have given us some very beautiful things in the way of gates, radiator inclosures, balustrades and balconies that are light enough in feeling to be used in many suburban type homes, and it is very pleasing to see gracefully designed iron gates hung between the living room and dining room, as an instance, instead of the French doors that have seemed almost inevitable. Or between the living room and the sun room, opening into the latter and when left half open, drawing one out into the informality of the brighter room.

If You Prefer

It is possible to buy certain standard designs in wrought iron grill work, and your architect will submit sketches of such designs, but he will also probably tell you that there are workers in decorative iron who are quite capable of developing your own idea, so that you may be sure of never seeing your design in some other home.

The ideal way to go about this special work is to call in a craftsman and talk the whole thing over with him and with the architect so that every one has a chance to make suggestions and work out a plan from sketches submitted. Sometimes the most pleasing results will come from all wrought iron, sometimes from the use of brass decoration and sometimes from a combination with cast iron Those are things that can only be settled by the individual.

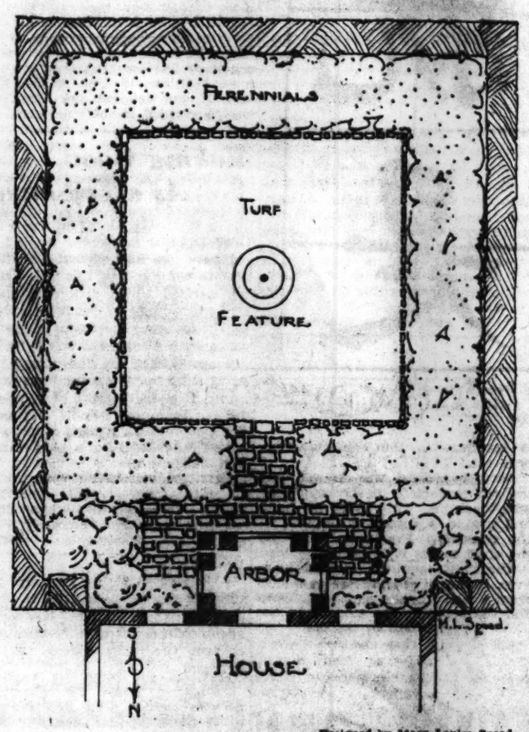
The simple metal work in the house, door hinges and locks and latches, drawer pulls and cupboard catches, can all have a certain part in giving the house an air of well-being and comfort, and if in this, as in all other things, the idea of the proper ensemble can be carried out, together with ready workability, you need have no concern that the metal of the house will be tested and found wanting.

Carnations and Picotees

LONDON—Border carnations and picotees usually throw up a flower stem from every one-year-old growth. On each stem anywhere from six to eight buds may develop. By removing all but one, a splendid display will be secured, while the color, formation, and size of the flowers will be improved beyond recognition. These superfluous buds should be taken out while they are quite small. If they are left to reach any size they will take up nutriment that will have to be thrown away. Carnations and picotees have an affinity for lime. It puts a vigor into the foliage which later on is reflected in the blossoms. Try to water the plants once a week with lime water, which can be made by mixing a handful of lime with a bucketful of water.

Delphiniums

On the score of color alone, delphiniums are worthy of the high esteem in which they are held. Every conceivable shade of blue is to be found, and in every case it is as clear as crystal. The nobility of the spike will be increased if the number of growths is reduced to three. It is far better to have three majestic candelabras of bloom rather than six lesser ones. Many varieties are inclined to bear a branched spike. The branches arise at the bottom, and as they interrupt one's view of the principal display, it is better to cut them out with a pair of sharp scissors. Delphiniums will make a second show of bloom if the first flowers are cut off immediately the petals fade.



Designed by Mary Louise Speed

A Garden in the Sun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE essential difference between the usual city garden and the one in more open spaces is the amount of sun, the absence of soot and the quality of soil. After due attention to soil, having it porous, well drained and rich, if your garden is in the sun, you may choose almost any plant material according to the locality in which you live. The accompanying design is for a space 40 by 46, placed preferably toward the south. The inclosure hedge of privet, box, yew or euonymus may be clipped. The arbor covered with rambler rose or ampelopsis, or, till you can get the more lasting perennials started, the moonvine or Dutchman's pipe will give you the shaded seat for reading upon or for enjoyment of the blooms. On either side of the arbor off the paved area there is room for several of your favorite shrubs. Also here you may use any of the following: Rhododendrons and azaleas if lime is absent from the soil; Daphne mezereum, that fragrant pink garland flower which throws its soft blossoms out along its stems, the first bugle call of spring; Leucothoe, which makes up for its insignificant bloom by its evergreen foliage with bronze tints in the fall, or, if you want a dash of color instead, use the vermilion flowering quince for early bloom, and the weigela rosea for a later one. Harebells, sedums, arenarias, dianthus, erinus, or saxifrages will grow cunningly in the chinks of the paving stones. A jet of water from a small pool in the center, a sundial, or any other suitable feature for the focal point in the turf panel, will be chosen.

Coming to the choice of perennials—in so small a garden you will want to use masses of the same thing, repeated several times. To secure succession of bloom old stand-bys will be selected. Scillas, crocuses, fritillaries may be used here for early bloom. After these come the narcissus. Choose one fine one, avoiding the red rimmed cups for they will fade in the sun. For tulips use yellows, whites, lavenders till the narcissus are gone. The later Darwin selection can contain the red. Even then limit yourself to four or five harmonious colors.

Next in order of bloom come the iris. White Knight, the violet colored Mandalay, the purple Alcazar and the deep, clear, yellow primrose, might be planted. The iris and tulips are to be planted in the autumn, so mark them well so that you will neither disturb them nor be at a loss as to their colors when you are doing spring planting. Near the iris plant foam flower Cerastium tomentosum, Dianthus plumarious or violas.

The Next Group

The next group to bloom are the peonies and larkspur. Peonies are so lovely and fragrant in bloom and so striking in foliage. One nearly pink is Edulis superba and a late one Humei. Keiways glorious is a fine white one but the loveliest of all is a single white, Le Jour; Mary Brand is a deep red. Plant well toward the back of the border the Delphinium belladonna, Capri and lamartine in separate clumps. The height of the delphiniums serves as accents as well as the low dark foliage of the peonies. Astilbe (Pink pearl) and Campanula persicifolia are to be planted with these as well as the soft rose poppy (Princess Victoria Louise). Three to five clumps each of the June-flowering madonna lily, and of the pink flushed white July-flowering regal lily should be used.

Plant Veronica, Iris kaempferi and Gypsophila for that "between season" period in July.

Late summer will be gay with the white, lavender and pink phlox. The blue spires of Veronica longifolia subsessilis will be a striking foil for these. The large foliage of Hosta lanceolata which will bloom at this time will give added accents, if needed.

For Autumn

For the autumn use hardy asters, light blue Climax, Lady Loyd, a rosy pink, King George, which is a large flowered blue, and plant under them the blue mat of Plumbago larpenta and among them the white and pink Lilium speciosum.

To fill in the interspaces where a tying in color may be needed, sow annuals early in boxes and transplant. For blues try Phacelia campanularia and Linum perenne, for pink the Mayflower verbena, for purple that lady with the purple skirt, petunia, and for fragrance the mignonette.

M. L. S.

In a Shaded Plot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the difficult problems the amateur garden lover has to solve is how to provide a succession of bloom in a shaded spot. Usually a tree shades part of the garden; frequently one side of the home is in almost constant shade.

Under deciduous trees, there is nothing more lovely than the soft shades of Darwin tulips. Under a maple tree exquisitely clothed in tiny feathery leaves they make a perfect picture. The delicate pink of Clara Butt is perfect; the lavender of the Reverend Ewbank and the sunshine yellow of Iglescombe complete a lovely trio.

Phlox divaricata spreads rapidly, and makes a soft green carpet for shady spots. Here are three plant phlox: subulata lilacina with its delicate blue flowers for June. Clumps of Tunica saxifraga, or coat-flower, produce pretty pink flowers from the middle of June to mid-September in the climate of Boston. Purple and yellow violas are lovely in June.

Many flower lovers do not know that foxglove will bloom in shaded spots. They make a gorgeous display in midsummer. If a few minutes of sunshine reach the spot during the day, delphinium will thrive. Their lovely shades of blue are a joy against a dark background. They bloom in August and continue into September.

The dainty columbine delights in the deep shade, and fills a spot no other flower can. The foliage of funkia is very handsome and the plant deserves a place in every "shade garden." Its lilylike heads of flowers remind one of queer Oriental blooms.

Another August bloomer is the Japanese iris. Also the yellow day-lily is a shade lover. Last year I tried gladiolus in the shade, and while the blooms were not large, they were so lovely that this year I shall try more.

Last of all, for September flowers, use a few clumps of native goldenrod, the perennial aster Climax, and the beautiful creamy-white, perfumed Artemisia lactiflora.

H. S. P.

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Like Nature's ideal watering system—the evening dew—Mist-O-Spray supplies moisture without excluding needed air from the soil.

The Mist-O-Spray heads produce a beautiful dew-like floating mist, which is readily absorbed without waste.

Less water is needed to produce luxuriant growth of grass and garden.

Strong rust-proof brackets keep the spray heads upright. A sturdy chain attached to an end cap permits moving system while water is running.

Mist-O-Spray saves the Community's water supply and *saves you time, money and trouble.*

Four Head Mist-O-Spray System

For home use we have made up a Mist-O-Spray System of 25 feet of ½-inch two-ply hose with four spray heads, end cap and 8 feet of chain, assembled ready to attach to your hose line. This system will effectively cover an area of 24x44 feet at 40 pounds pressure.

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Send $7.95 for the 25-foot system—prepaid to the fourth zone. Try it on your lawn or garden for ten days; if you are not completely satisfied with the results, return it and we will promptly refund your money.

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Write for information on larger systems.

Dealers: Inquiries regarding our attractive sales proposition are invited.

STUDENTS OF 50 NATIONS TO USE CHICAGO HOUSE

Building to Cost $2,200,000 Well Under Way on University Campus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—Intended to be a "conspicuous and beautiful symbol of human brotherhood," International House, a $2,200,000 center for foreign students, is well under way on the University of Chicago campus.

The "house," which rises nine stories in its principal wing and which occupies the width of a city block, is to provide living quarters and club facilities for students from more than 50 nations who are enrolled in 36 institutions of higher learning in Chicago.

Though the donor, John D. Rockefeller Jr., presented the $3,000,000 fund for the center to the University of Chicago, it is known that the building is to serve students in the other institutions also. Members of the faculty of Northwestern University and the Y. M. C. A. College are on the committee for organization and program. The location was chosen with a view to accessibility for students of other schools. It is on the impressive Midway front of the university near good transportation. Its site is that of the old Del Prado Hotel which served the university's visitors until it was razed for the present construction.

Chicago's International House will be third in the country, Mr. Rockefeller having already made possible erection of similar club homes in New York and Berkeley, Calif. "A structure of international understanding and friendship, a home for the hope of an international order in the future," Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the university chapel, termed the latest addition to the campus. He spoke at the corner-stone laying ceremonies Wednesday in the presence of consular representatives of eight foreign countries.

Living quarters for 500 students are provided, as well as club conveniences for all of the 2000 foreign students estimated to be in the city. To enable American students to participate in this international center, provision is made that from 25 to 30 per cent of the residents may be from the United States. Two-thirds of all the residents will be men, according to present plans.

The building is designed to harmonize with the other University of Chicago edifices. It is of Indiana limestone in an adaptation of the English Gothic style. In addition to living quarters, it will contain a great social hall, an assembly room, a refectory, and rooms for the various national groups.

A Symbol of Human Brotherhood

Holabird & Root, Architects

SKETCH OF INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Facilities Will Be Provided for Foreign Students Attending 36 Institutions in the City.

PRICES RISE IN SOVIET'S NEW DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

other large towns of food shops with the alluring signs: "Free unlimited sale to all citizens." The enthusiasm of the prospective purchaser, however, was somewhat cooled when he walked into such a store and saw a price-list with such features as caviare, 40 rubles (nominally $20) a kilogram; cheese, 24 rubles a kilogram; better grade fish, 24 rubles a kilogram; sausage, 12 rubles a kilogram; preserves, three or four rubles a can," etc. Yet it cannot be said that these shops lack customers. Many Russians evidently believe that it is better to spend their money, even at what would seem under normal conditions outrageous prices, than to save it for a dubious and unknown future.

In May, simultaneously with the issue of an order for freer sale of goods in coöperative stores (up to that time the distribution of goods had been greatly hampered and complicated by the practice of selling many things only to persons provided with orders from factory committees or house committees and by reserving stocks of goods for the periodic campaigns of buying up the grain and raw materials of the peasants) there was a sharp rise of prices in coöperative stores. Textile goods rose in price by 50 per cent. A cake of face soap was priced at 2 rubles and 65 kopecks, which also represented an increase.

Some basic foodstuffs, such as bread and such inferior brands of meat as are sold on a rationed basis in coöperative stores, remained stable in price. But the present tendency is to raise prices pretty sharply on almost everything that does not go into the bare subsistence minimum represented by the rations which workers and employees receive at lowered prices.

This "pocketbook drive" was further enhanced by a rapid series of increases in railroad passenger fares, which are now more than double what they were in the spring and early summer of 1930.

Then, in addition to the income and other ordinary taxes, citizens began to be called on for special compulsory contributions, the latest of which is a complicated graduated tax, imposed upon city residents (except soldiers, policemen, students and pensioners) with incomes above 50 rubles a month. This tax is for new housing construction and demands a varied part of the monthly income of citizens, ranging from 10 per cent for a poorly paid worker or employee to 60 per cent for a private trader with an income above 300 rubles a month. It is not a permanent tax, but a levy on one month's income.

Internal postal charges have also increased, and there is more social pressure on all classes of the population to subscribe for state loans and to deposit their spare funds in savings banks. In short, the whole economic policy of the Soviet Government today clearly aims at removing the situation where people "did not know what to do with their money."

This involves at least the temporary abandonment of one of the ideals of the Five-Year Plan: to increase real wages by lowering prices. Economically there is much to be said for the new policy. The money incentive is still admittedly needed in Soviet economic life; and money that can buy something, even at high prices, is more of an incentive than money that simply cannot be spent.

At the same time, the sweeping increase in the cost of living involved in the new policy is clearly far in excess of the modest 6 per cent increase in money wages which is planned for the current year. It would seem statistically rather difficult, in view of this, to maintain what has been a pretty transparent fiction during the last two or three years, namely, the contention that the material well-being of the masses has constantly improved under the Five-Year Plan. This fiction could be kept up for the benefit of credulous foreigners by citing coöperative prices of food and goods and omitting the rather vital point that in real life things which were priced in this way, either could not be bought at all in many cases or, at best, could be bought, as a rule, in inadequate quantities.

The new price policy at least makes matters more realistic; and if it should be followed by a gradual abolition of the rationing system (which might be possible if fortune smiles on the crops and the general agricultural progress of the country during the next year or two) it would be more possible to estimate accurately what a Russian worker or employee can buy with his rubles.

J. W. Hook Named To Job Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 27—James W. Hook, of New Haven, Conn., has been appointed a member of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the committee, announced yesterday.

A number of withdrawals from the committee of men who were loaned by research agencies for the winter makes additions to the committee necessary at this time. Mr. Hook has had extensive experience in dealing with problems and practices of industrial regularization. As a member of the President's committee, he will work with New England trade associations and other industrial groups.

Mr. Hook is chairman of the Industrial Committee of the New England Council, and his work for the President's committee will be closely coördinated with the activities of that body. He is also chairman of the commission established recently by the Connecticut Legislature to study relief measures and unemployment problems and to report back recommendations for permanent state plans by January 1, 1933.

Cleaner City Plan Bans Ugly Buses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The most extensive general campaign for a cleaner city ever conducted here has been launched with the authorization of the Federal District Government. The council of the Federal District has also mailed circulars to the governors of all states and territories urging them to call upon mayors of their region to follow the example of Mexico City.

The clean-up campaign, according to the official decree, is to be 80 per cent propaganda and 20 per cent force. All property owners are being notified and are being asked to clear their section of the city of filth. The newspaper and radio are being used extensively and the coöperation of the theater has likewise been asked.

Parks in the city are to be improved and unattractive advertising posters are to be removed. The official program even contemplates banning from the streets buses that are not attractive in appearance.

MINNESOTA ESCAPES THREATENED DROUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26—Recent heavy rainfalls throughout the State have eliminated all drought danger for the time being, officials report. Lake levels have shown considerable improvement and in many cases are approaching normal. No drought relief program is under consideration since the situation is favorable. The Deputy State Commisioner of Drainage and Waters, reported Tuesday after a survey that the situation is much better than last year at this time.

NEW DAM GIVES CORN SURPLUS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, (By U. P.)—Excellent crops of various cereals from thousands of acres of formerly untilled land are reported by the Chamber of Commerce of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. These are the first crops from 30,000 acres of land brought into cultivation as a result of construction of the Don Martin Dam.

The region around Nuevo Laredo, which formerly imported grain, this year will have a surplus, especially of corn, to ship to other parts of the country, according to the chamber.

AMERICANS LEAD RYDER CUP PLAY

Britons Trail Three Matches to One on First Day of International Golf

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—The British lion was down but far from out today as the international duel between England and the United States for the prized Ryder Cup moved into its final and deciding battle.

Turned back, 3 matches to 1, yesterday in the first skirmish over the rugged Scioto golfing battle ground the British players felt confident of turning the tide and giving the squat little trophy, emblem of international professional golf supremacy, another trip across the Atlantic. Capt. Walter C. Hagen and his mates were highly optimistic but aware and respectful of their foe's comeback qualities.

Today's final skirmish consisted of eight singles matches in which Captain Hagen and Capt. Charles Whitcombe of King George's forces carefully laid their battle lines with three prize troops — fighters who proved their ability yesterday. This was the lineup:

Archie E. W. Compston, England vs. Billy Burke. Fred Robson, England, vs. Gene Sarazen. W. H. Davis, England, vs. Johnny Farrell. Abe Mitchell, England, vs. W. H. "Wiffy" Cox. C. A. Whitcombe, England, vs. Walter C. Hagen. Hurt Hodson, England, vs. F. Densmore Shute. E. R. Whitcombe, England, vs. Al. R. Espinosa. Arthur G. Vavers, England, vs. Craig R. Wood.

The British faced the grim task of winning five out of today's eight matches to tie the Americans and capturing six to win. But if Ryder Cup history repeats itself, they were doomed to disappointment.

A tie, however, would be almost as good as a British victory, as it would give the Britons possession of the cup until the teams meet again across the water in 1933.

Yesterday's matches started out to be a rout for America, and ended with a real battle. The Americans finished the halfway jaunt of the 36-hole match play well in front.

Hagen and Shute stood a forbidding 10 up over George Duncan and Havers; Farrell and Sarazen were 5 up on Compston and Davies; Leo H. Diegel and Espinosa were 2 up on Mitchell and Robson, while Cox and Burke were 1 up on E. Whitcombe and Sidney Easterbrook. But as they started out for the final 18-hole round, a rainstorm broke, and fired the British with new energy. Hagen and Shute and Farrell and Sarazen were too far ahead then to be caught but the other American pairs—Cox, Burke, Diegel and Espinosa—had heated contests on their hands. Mitchell and Robson finally pulled 1 up on Diegel and Espinosa on the twenty-seventh green and won out, 3 and 1 after a ding-dong battle, which ended when Diegel hit his tee shot into a creek on the thirty-fifth hole. Whitcombe and Easterbrook fought close all the way and finally lost because of Easterbrook's poor putting.

RYDER CUP TWO-BALL FOURSOMES

Walter C. Hagen and F. Densmore Shute, United States, defeated George Duncan and A. G. Havers, Great Britain, 10 and 8.

Eugene Sarazen and John C. Farrell, United States, defeated Archie E. W. Compston and W. H. Davies, Great Britain, 8 and 7.

Abe Mitchell and Fred Robson, Great Britain, defeated Leo H. Diegel and A. L. Espinosa, United States, 3 and 1.

Wilfred H. Cox and Billy Burke, United States, defeated Charles A. Whitcombe and Sydney Estabrook, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Ontario Foresees Shortage of Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, June 26—Unless the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme is commenced immediately and completed within the next five years, the Province of Ontario will be greatly embarrassed for lack of sufficient water power, according to delegates attending the annual joint convention of the Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities and the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association.

The convention, consisting of some 650 delegates and visitors, was welcomed at a luncheon given by the Mayor, J. J. Allen, who commended the visitors for their efforts in the interests of the people and wished them continued success.

It was pointed out by pioneers of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission that even though the commission continues to augment power with the average of the past, supplying as it does now more than 1,500,000 horsepower, it will be insufficient to satisfy the necessities of the province.

HARTFORD MINISTER HEADS MISSION GROUP

SEATTLE, Wash., June 27 (AP)—The Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, of Hartford, Conn., was reelected president of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions yesterday at the national convention of the Congregational and Christian churches.

The missionary work of the two churches was combined under supervision of one board last January.

THREE ARCHERY RECORDS FALL

Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings Makes New World Marks in E. A. A. Shoot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 27—Brilliant shooting by Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings of Newton featured the second day's shooting of the Eastern Archery Association championship held here. She established three new world records. Her single Columbia round of 72-520 and her double Columbia of 144-1032 exceeded by a large margin previous national records.

Andrew L. Brush of Cos Cob, Conn., won the double York title while Dr. William M. Hale of New Haven won the double American round title. Eugene L. Heilhecker of Bristol, R. I., made a new E. A. A. record of 87-583 in the junior American round. The scores:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

A. L. Brush, Cos Cob	228	1072
C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst	220	1076
Dr. P. W. Crouch, Boston	213	986
C. Hyatt, Scarsdale	180	813
A. W. Dick, Worcester	181	795
C. E. Kear, Bridgeport	186	792
C. Brownell, Moodus	175	793
J. P. Egan, Waterville	183	785
Dr. W. M. Hale, New Haven	169	789
H. B. Allen, Middleboro	177	759
W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn	162	696
W. E. Long, Newton	156	702
J. L. Grindle, New Haven	147	669
J. P. Neild, Greenfield	148	658
C. Dutcher, South Egremont	147	653
E. C. Esten, Wilbraham	140	645
J. S. Van Orden, Spring Valley	157	815
L. G. Chapin, Rockville Center	158	806
C. R. Beals, Bristol	138	806
H. B. Hubbell, New Rochelle	141	681
K. Staley, Mount Vernon	140	646
J. Barrow, Jersey City	138	634
Maj. E. Clegg, New York	128	634
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	138	632
C. H. Marner, Springfield	133	617
R. H. Mertens, Greenwich	126	488
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton	116	456
R. J. Guyer, Storrs	108	442
J. S. Stevenson, Mount Vernon	109	440
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	109	429
A. Bechtold, Brooklyn	108	430
E. Teubner, Philadelphia	113	396
W. C. White, Scarsdale	97	407
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	103	365
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	83	381
O. H. Longstreet, Worcester	98	328
P. Madden, White Plains	84	326
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield	82	309
C. A. Kinard, Westfield	79	306
C. A. Ruickoldt, New Haven	70	274
J. P. True, Waban	87	245
M. Conger, Worcester	63	241
H. O. Rex, Plainville	65	231
H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center	61	220
W. Whittum, Springfield	61	213
G. A. Mann, Scarsdale	50	176
J. B. Wheeler, Burlington	35	111

MEN'S DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Dr. W. M. Hale	177	1151
Carl G. Thompson	178	1118
A. L. Brush	179	1021
H. B. Allen	180	1009
C. Brownell	176	1020
Dr. P. W. Crouch	178	1075
L. G. Chapin	174	1074
C. Dutcher	173	1060
J. P. Neild	179	1044
C. Hyatt	175	1042
H. S. Brown	177	1031
J. P. Egan	176	1030
C. H. Warner	166	1007
P. H. Wilcox	170	1004
A. W. Dick	175	972
E. Teubner	171	967
W. E. Long	165	953
C. E. Kear	172	948
C. R. Beals	170	948
E. C. Esten	171	927
R. H. Mertens	164	838
J. L. Grindle	170	836
R. F. Hodgdon	161	880
H. B. Hubbell	169	874
J. S. Van Orden	163	861
P. Madden	166	856
W. L. Abbey	163	831
C. A. Ruickoldt	151	813
K. Staley	157	807
W. C. White	156	804
H. S. Taylor	151	781
Maj. E. Clegg	153	779
J. Barrow	154	762
A. Bechtold	154	760
R. J. Guyer	147	739
M. Conger	144	731
J. S. Stevenson	144	709
H. Wilcox	142	706
E. E. Putnam	144	686
C. A. Kinard	143	671
H. O. Rex	134	674
J. P. True	133	662
H. C. Duryee	122	660
C. H. Longstreet	121	655
H. Whittum	118	628
O. A. R. Wood	104	553
J. B. Wheeler	89	349
H. S. C. Cummings	93	339
F. W. Yeaw	95	325
F. A. Mang (incomplete)	76	304

LADIES' DOUBLE COLUMBIA

Mrs. H. S. C. Gummings, Newton Cen	144	1032
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	141	940
F. C. Hale, New Haven	142	918
Allan Campbell, Middletown	139	851
Gertrude Rosch, Buffalo	139	844
Mrs. Adeline Kear, Bridgeport	135	829
Madeline Dutcher, So. Egremont	142	824
Mrs. George McClure, Williamsville	136	813
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	130	799
Mrs. Natalie Bartholomew, Waban	130	782
Mrs. Ruth Neil, New Haven	136	762
Mary A. Dean, Fall River	136	758
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield	130	748
Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Jenkintown	131	745
Mrs. Clarence Kinard, Westfield	134	709
Mrs. R. J. Guyer, Storrs	131	699
Mrs. Lillian Hodgdon, New Bedford	129	649
Mrs. A. A. Hooker, Springfield	125	641
Mrs. Gertrude Buis, New Bedford	131	605
Edith Grindle, New Haven	110	587
Marion Sanford, Ware	116	554
Margaret Egan, Worcester	105	483
Mrs. J. P. Neild, Greenfield	110	496
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	111	479
Helen Brown, Scarsdale	103	477
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	105	470
Mrs. Doris Caldwell, Montclair	96	448
Grace MacDonald, Greenfield	105	435
Mrs. J. L. Grindle, New Haven	103	431
Mrs. Alice Teubner, Philadelphia	96	418
Willimina F. Grant, Worcester	88	384
Una L. Feaver, Plainfield	73	321
Mrs. G. H. Longstreet, Worcester	51	233

JUNIOR DOUBLE COLUMBIA

Eversly Childs	143	943
Madeline Taylor	137	793
M. Childs	136	716
Ruth Yeaw	84	228

JUNIOR DOUBLE AMERICAN

E. L. Heilhecker, Bristol	178	1186
Stanley Richmond, South Haven	174	1130
Patrick Madden, White Plains	171	999
Randolph Erskine, Cheshire	147	941
Ralph Mertens, Greenwich	151	925
Willard Atwater, West Cheshire	170	918
Thomas Hurley, Cheshire	110	662
Henry Childs, Cos Cob	111	663
George Carlson, Springfield	100	632
Carl Brown, Scarsdale	96	576
John Chapin, Rockville Center	62	323
Dick Carlson, Springfield	64	299

EDUCATIONAL

Schools of Modern China

By MARY SMITH MARTIN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tientsin, China

WESTERN education began to exert its influence when the first five Chinese ports were opened to foreign trade and commerce and the missionaries established their schools. Several years later commissions from China were sent to the United States to study its school system, which movement, though short-lived, left its mark on the progress of education. After the Chinese-Japanese war, China decided that if she were ever to take her place among the world powers she, like Japan, must adopt western methods and learning. Then followed a period when China sat at the feet of the Japanese, her erstwhile pupils, trying to learn from Japan those modern western methods which she felt had brought to Japan such success.

Since that time, China has studied these methods at their source, and, as is well known, hundreds of students set sail for Europe and the United States every year in quest of western education.

The most recent development in the history of Chinese education is the adoption of the French administration system with its university units, which is being worked out in China at the present time. Their schools are divided by the six-three-three system. The primary school is composed of the first six grades; the junior middle school corresponds to the American junior high school, and includes the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, and the senior middle school the last three grades.

In the schools there is now a definite program of physical education, including formal exercises and games of every sort. A series of interscholastic meets took place a short time ago, wherein all the schools of north China, Manchuria and Korea met in competition. In countries where a stable central government is taken for granted, civics or civil government is often a rather mechanical subject. But in the schools of modern China, it is a living, vital and exciting subject to the Chinese student. The interest in economic problems also is intense. I listened to a program prepared entirely by the pupils of one of the middle schools, and it consisted of dialogues between different pupils, using in turn as subjects several of the present-day social problems and trying to work out a solution for them.

China's "Latin and Greek"

The curriculum in the middle schools is similar to that of American high schools. The classical language, Wen Li, in which all learning was formerly pursued, now corresponds in a way to the western world's study of Latin or Greek. A sufficient knowledge of Wen Li is required to insure a genuine appreciation and knowledge of China's great literary heritage. The children must practice changing Wen Li into Pei Hua, or Mandarin, the official language of China, and vice versa. The school library movement has taken great strides forward in recent years and browsing among Chinese books and taking notes on their reading is encouraged.

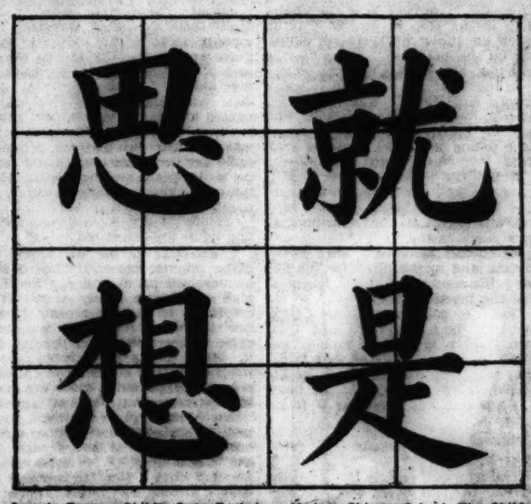
Theoretically the method of lecturing by the teacher and memorizing by the pupil is done away with. In actual facts this method is still being used, which is to be expected, as the educational system in force for centuries could not be entirely eliminated in a moment. However, an effort is being made to lay less stress on the memorizing of textbook materials and more on the actual use of the material.

In most subjects the teacher first explains the text to the pupils, who read it aloud, then memorize the whole lesson in their sing-song shouting. The difference between the modern method and the ancient one is that the students now understand the meaning of the words they sing out, whereas formerly it was a mechanical memorizing of meaningless symbols.

Readin' and Writin'

In the primary grades the reading and writing go along together. The teacher explains the meaning of the character, the child then learns to write it. The lessons are well graded, starting with a few very simple easy characters and gradually working into harder ones.

I found several methods of teaching writing. The oldest is the tracing method. The child is given a book with large characters placed in squares with a thin piece of tracing paper over each page. He then traces each character; first with a large pencil and later when he is more proficient with brush and ink. The characters must be made with the strokes in a certain order and going in a certain direction or the result is incorrect to the educated Chinese eye.



Sample From a Child's Copy Book in a Modern Chinese School. The Child Learns These Characters by Brushing in His Copies on a Set of Empty Squares.

Another method was to ink over the red characters in the copy book with black ink. This trains the hand and eye to a correct conception of the character. Eventually of course the child makes it by himself.

The most approved method however, is simply copying the character from a model in the copy book. Both the character in the model and the spaces in the child's writing book are ruled off into four squares. The children are required to practice at least an hour a day on their writing as it is more an art than our penmanship and more difficult to render beautiful. It has been said that writing characters is the highest expression of Chinese art.

Showing the Direction of Strokes in Chinese Character Writing.

However, I found that the children in the upper grades are now taught a running script differing from the other characters somewhat as our writing differs from printing. This running script is supposed to be used only in informal writing.

Charges Low

There is no free education as yet but a nominal fee is charged. The usual fee is Mex. $1 a month (about 50 cents gold) for the first grade, $2 for the second, increasing a dollar a month for each grade. Even the dollar a month is a strain on the resources of the poorer class, however. For example, my "sew-sew" amah whose salary is Mex. $18 a month pays a dollar of that each month for her young son's education. Such a high value is placed upon the learning that the poorer classes will make any sacrifice to send at least one son to school. The boarding school mentioned above draws its children from the middle class or those with a salary of not less than $100 a month and the fees are proportionately higher. The children all buy their own textbooks which are paper bound and sell for a few coppers each. For the first time in the history of Chinese education these textbooks are uniform and are used throughout China wherever the Nationalist system of education is being enforced.

The school year is slightly longer than in the United States. The Commissioner of Education has recently issued a notice that the official length of vacation is 45 days in summer and two weeks at China New Year time in the early spring. The length of the school days is six hours, from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, an improvement over the daylight to dark sessions of former days. The periods are one hour each for all grades with a 10-minute recess in the morning and afternoon. The children go to school six days a week instead of five.

It is usually the custom to keep the boys and girls together in the primary schools, but they are always separated into a girls' middle and boys' middle school during their adolescent period. The universities are coeducational again—as one teacher expressed it, "Coeducation at both ends."

Another outstanding difference between American schools and the Chinese schools was the eagerness of the girls to keep up with the boys in every respect. They have only so recently been admitted to the sacred courts of learning that they are the most enthusiastic type of the new woman, and demand every privilege that is granted to their brothers.

Making Good As a Freshman

Dear Dean:

I have just learned that I shall be able to enter college this fall. I have not decided which college to enter. Can you help me to decide? Are there any books about American colleges? If so, can you recommend one to me?

I am thrilled by the thought of going away to college and I am determined to make good. I have worked for two years and I know that something more than a high school education is required for a good start in life. Perhaps you will offer a few suggestions concerning opportunities in colleges and especially concerning things a freshman should know about the first semester. Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

I suggest that you read the book recently published by Rita S. Halle, entitled "Which College?" Its chapters about colleges for men, coeducational colleges, the junior college, etc., will help you.

You ask about opportunities in college, Bill. Along with new opportunities come new problems. Freshmen each year pay a high price for the allurements of college life that consume both time and money without giving any real or genuine equivalent in education. Others fall short of their full measure of happiness because they do not readily adjust themselves to their new environment with its greater freedom and increased responsibility.

Make friendships slowly and carefully. Remember that the way to have friends is to show yourself friendly. Do not try to do too much work or go out for time-consuming activities until you are sure that you have made a good beginning in your studies. Obey all freshman rules. Learn the fine art of getting along peaceably with upperclassmen. Get a quiet room where you will have few distractions that will tend to make you neglect your studies. On reaching the college campus find out the name of the individual or organization that issues approved rooming lists. This is especially important if you attend a college where there are no dormitories for men.

Maintain such habits of living that you will be happy mentally and strong physically. Your attitude will have much to do with your success in this respect. Do not neglect your spiritual nature or your religious life during your college career.

College life is not an easy life. It means much hard work. It offers obstacles and difficulties and problems the solution of which will test your intelligence and character. Your success in college, Bill, will be largely what you make it. If you prepare each day's work and live the right kind of life you need have no fear and you will have no regrets.

Write me again, Bill, if questions arise after you have made further investigations. Provided you select a good college it is not so important where you go as how you study and what you do as a result of genuine intellectual curiosity and a desire for the solace of knowledge rather than the outward show of degrees, credits, and academic gowns. These are but outward trappings.

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men,
the West Virginia University

Out of Quiet Training

The story is told of a child living in a remote section of the South, on a small farm far removed from city or town. Visits to the distant city were occurrences of great moment in the lives of all on the farm. Upon one of these rare occasions, when Father was about to go, he asked his little daughter what he should bring her from the city.

The child was thoughtful for a moment and then replied, "O, bring me anything, just so it's something that the other children like, too."

When we, in the quiet of our homes, are training for unselfishness like that, we are undoubtedly accomplishing more than we ever dream of.

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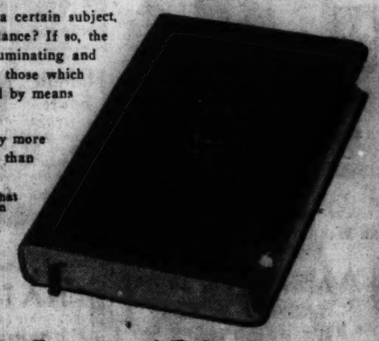

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EDUCATIONAL

Serving Widely The People Of a State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lafayette, Ind.

HOW a modern university serves the people of the state, in addition to regularly enrolled students, is contained in a Purdue University report. It shows that practically 20,000 persons, besides a regularly enrolled student body of more than 5000, have come to the campus during the year to take advantage of special short courses or conferences.

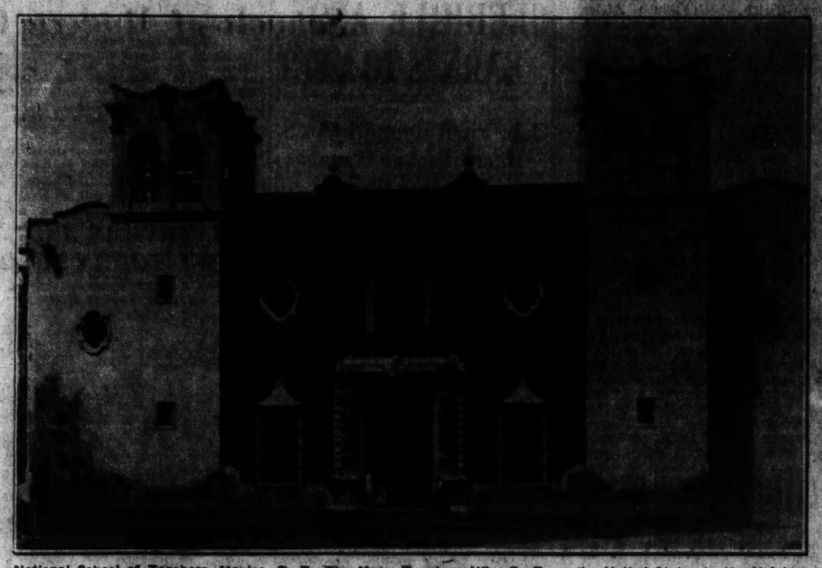
As is natural in the middle West, where agriculture is the predominating business, the agricultural meetings led in attendance, and when 5402 different persons gathered at the university for a week of instruction in agricultural and home economics subjects, the city of West Lafayette, where the university is situated, knew there was a crowd "in town." Then, the annual horticultural show attracted 5000 persons, and the annual round-up of boys and girls in 4-H Club work, attracted 2066. Two days set aside for cattle feeders of the State to inspect experimentally fed steers at the start and finish of the annual winter steer feeding trials attracted 900 different farmers. Swine Day drew a group of 1200, and small groups of farmers from a dozen or so counties, coming for a day or two on the campus and to study one phase or another of agriculture, drew 476 more persons. The state poultry association meeting for three days in October drew 332, and 175 veterinarians took three days from their practice to get the latest veterinary information.

Rural electrification is a live topic in Indiana and 150 men, largely field men for municipal or privately owned utilities, took five days for a short course in which was given the latest information on equipment and methods that were practicable and profitable for the farmer.

Rural ministers and other social workers to the number of 150 attended a two weeks' conference on rural problems last summer, and 107 farmers enrolled in the three-day business course devoted to studies of marketing and farm economics. Two special dairy courses attracted 79, while 30 millers were present for a special conference on Indiana wheat and milling problems. Fourteen beekeepers spent a week studying their particular problems.

Hoosiers are proud of the fact that their State leads all others in America in the mileage and also percentage of improved roads, 52,000 out of a total of 75,000 miles being graveled, covered with stone or hard surface. Road builders, engineers, highway superintendents and others to the number of 690 attended the last annual road school. A total of 465 coal dealers and operators attended a conference on bituminous coal, better combustion and methods of handling. A round-up for industrial vocational students drew 400. Welding with various methods, including gas, electricity, acetylene and other ways, were discussed before 20 men engaged in this business in Indiana, while a meeting of the water works association attracted 213.

A special short course for school custodians drew 157, and electric line foremen to the number of 141 attended a special short course of four days. The gas school drew 104, while 72 garage men attended an automotive course especially on lubricating problems. A total of 59 telephone plant operators were here for a one-week course which included everything from cable splicing to switchboard construction and management. Fifty-five well drillers spent three days at the university discussing their problems, while 69 industrial engineers turned out for their short course. The short course for elecctric meter men drew 54, while gas heating of homes, something new in the Hoosier State, drew 45. Men concerned with employment of industry held a few days' conference which attracted 30 persons. Sixty-five editors of weekly papers attended a two days' conference on the campus and two special home economics meetings attracted 91 different persons.



National School of Teachers, Mexico, D. F. The Many Teachers Who Go From the United States to the Neighbor Country on the South to Attend the Summer School of the National University of Mexico Have an Added Opportunity of Visiting Such Schools as This.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

A Committee of Three

"Holidays again," thought Mother, "and how can we prevent that unsettled feeling that always seems to spoil the first few days? It's only the sudden change from routine to leisure."

That evening at bedtime, Mother remarked: "Let's make ourselves into a committee of three this holiday for the promotion of harmony in the home." She had hoped to arouse some interest, but the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted her proposal was a joyful surprise.

"Oh yes, let's; and we must have committee meetings and you must be the chairman and can I be the secretary and take the minutes?" exclaimed Angela, all in one breath.

"And can I be the treasurer because I'm good at sums?" put in Lorna, and when shall we have our first committee meeting?"

"After breakfast tomorrow morning," Mother promised.

So the next morning with complete seriousness the little committee sat for its first meeting. Under "Notices by Chairman," the objects of the committee were set forth, together with a few broad suggestions as to conditions requisite for success—punctuality, cheerfulness, willing obedience, tidiness—these points being duly noted by the secretary in the minutes. Then the chairman asked if members had any resolutions to bring forward.

"Yes," said Lorna, and after a whispered consultation with the chairman as to the correct method, she proceeded: "Madam Chairman, I should like to propose that we go to our practicing cheerfully and willingly." This being seconded and passed unanimously, Angela then proposed: "That we make our beds every day without having to be reminded." Once more consent was unanimous, and then the chairman suggested that so far the proposals had concerned the actions of the junior members, and perhaps they might like to bring forward a motion with regard to the chairman.

"Yes, I would," said Angela promptly. "I propose that the chairman should stop saying 'Be careful' when the junior members are climbing on the banisters." Lorna having seconded this with gusto, the chairman inquired: "Do you wish to speak to your resolution?" "Well," continued Angela, "we always are careful, and it's very annoying to have someone keep telling you to be what you are." This, too, was passed unanimously, and only the chairman knew what it meant to keep to it, as the gymnastics on the banisters (their only available substitute for tree-climbing) grew more daring.

No further resolutions were forthcoming and so the plans for the day were discussed under "other business" and the meeting closed.

Only two more meetings were held, and then the holidays had made their own routine and every minute was filled; but the resolutions were faithfully kept, and the committee for the promotion of harmony in the home was a proven success. (Mrs.) U. R. L.

* * *

Bellows Falls, Vt.

Dear Friends:

Realizing how eagerly I look for the Parent Column each week, I hope that sharing some of my simple experiences concerning our two active boys, aged eight and nine, may be of interest.

Some time ago in this column a character report card was described which I used effectively over a period of months and for which I am most grateful. Each night the day's record of willingness, obedience, neatness, etc., was rated on a chart and much good resulted.

Feeling it wise to have our boys learn to enjoy sharing the home tasks, I find dish-washing one of the problems. These plans seem to interest them somewhat, however. The evening meal is the time for their share and during the garden season each dish is named for a flower or vegetable and their individual gardens are planned as the dishes named are washed and wiped. I may say here, that both boys greatly enjoy making their own gardens outdoors and have been encouraged for several years to plan as they wish, with some guidance. Another plan is to name each dish for a state and give its capital as it is wiped. Thus school and home are correlated.

I was glad to see an article on piano practice recently. That is still an unsolved problem in our home. A plan which seems fairly successful at present is to call the morning practice period a rehearsal for a so-called concert period in the evening at which the parents listen attentively. This is of course only a second practice period but it gives it a sense of importance in the eyes of the boys.

The Monitor plays an ever greater part in the school and home life of our children and is thus extended to the community. I can never be grateful enough for the blessings it brings. I wish the recent article on Children and the Newspaper could be sent into every home where there are growing children. Mrs. E. H. D.

Aztec Text

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mexico City

AN ILLUSTRATED edition of "The Song of Quetzalcoatl," a book of ancient Aztec poetry, using pictures drawn by Aztec artists centuries ago, has been prepared by the author, John Cornyn, professor of Aztec language and literature at the National University of Mexico. This book, originally published a year ago, contains Mr. Cornyn's translation from the original Aztec to English of hitherto unpublished and virtually unknown relics of past Aztec literature. The meter of the poetry is similar to that of Longfellow's Hiawatha.

The illustrations include presumed likenesses of the central character "Quetzalcoatl," and other leading figures in the poems, among whom are Titlacahuan and Touenyo.

Mr. Cornyn will use "The Song of Quetzalcoatl" as a textbook for his Aztec classes in the annual summer school at the National University of Mexico this year, this summer session being attended by hundreds of Americans every year.

Obedience

By "A MOTHER"
Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BECAUSE I say so," is the worst possible attitude to take toward a child who questions the need for obedience. A child naturally wishes to know the whys and wherefores of everything, and he has every right to an intelligent reason for obedience. In practically every instance where the reason is explained so that the child fully appreciates why he has to do a thing, it will be done with willingness. Any "grown-up" would kick at being told, there's got to do something just "because I say so," and would insist on a sensible explanation. Then why deprive the child of this?

One has only to see a baby smile, watch his happy ways, note the blank incomprehension of his expression at the sound of an angry word or harsh voice, to realise how utterly unconscious he is of evil and how radiantly expectant of good.

Some folk may argue that obedience demands that a child should obey without question. And so he should, and he will, when the time comes. But before that time comes there is a period of preparation for which the one in charge is largely responsible. If this one is wise and awake to the unique privileges of such a task the course will be a happy one for child and guide alike. It will be a time of joyful overcoming and bear rich reward in mutual understanding, friendship and respect. But if she is not alert, fails to appreciate the necessity for the individual study of a child, and tries to train him into blind obedience, the results will be unsatisfactory to both. Naturally, once the reason for obedience in a certain thing has been established in the child's thought there is no excuse for questioning when the circumstance occurs again. The child can be reminded of the previous occurrence and be asked to say why he was told to be obedient then.

Little ways that appeal to a child can be adopted to help him to be obedient. For instance, the tiny child does not appreciate the need for tidiness. But this can soon be overcome by making the toy cupboard attractive. It is quite easy to divide the floor portion into three compartments by placing narrow strips of wood from the back to the front. Then paste three little labels on the back walls, such as "Railway Station, "Crane and Wheel Toys," "Farm and Garage." Similarly if the cupboard has a shelf this can be divided into compartments labeled "Soft Toys" or "Kennels" (if there are a lot of toy dogs), "Books," "Toys in Boxes." This little effort is soon amply rewarded by the joy the child experiences in putting his things away.

The child's love of helping is well known, and he delights to feel he is really useful. This sense is worthy of development in many ways, and proved of great value in the following instance: A mother rejoiced to see her small son becoming independent and more self-confident, but there were times such as coming down steep stairs or crossing busy streets when the need for a protecting hand-grasp was evident. Yet independence newborn tried to assert itself to reject mother's proffered hand. But an even finer feeling than independence held sway when it was pointed out that to hold mother's hand would help her in crossing that busy street. Never was there a firmer grasp than that protecting one of gallant Master Two-and-a-Half!

Teaching certain manners sometimes seem tedious, but tiny boys revel in the game of "Ladies First"; each little helping at meal times is patiently awaited while the game of "Ladies First" is carried on. In short, Master Two-and-a-Half is acquiring the very best manners, and why?—predominantly through loving cooperation and individual study.

Schools First

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Although South Australia, with the rest of the world, is passing through an economic depression, the declaration of Premier Lionel L. Hill that education facilities must not be interfered with has given great satisfaction.

"While I hold the office of Minister of Education," said Mr. Hill, "the last thing that shall be sacrificed is the education of the children of the State. Let those who have struggled through life make further sacrifices, but let nothing be done that will retard the progress of the children. How can Australia hope to pull through if it does not pay the strictest attention to training the young people who are to follow us, and give them the opportunity to discern what is right, and wrong in the destinies of the nation? The future welfare of Australia is wrapped up in the people's knowledge of its problems, and the ability to understand them."

The Premier holds that it is the duty of the State to provide some sort of disciplinary control for the children of needy parents, for whom the Government is now providing food in the form of rations. Mr. Hill has issued orders that these children must not be allowed to go out into the streets; they must remain at school if they cannot get work, although they have completed the compulsory period of training.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HELEN JACOBS WINS EASILY

Defeats Mrs. L. A. Godfree in Wimbledon Women's Tennis Singles

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., June 27 (AP)—Helen M. Jacobs, of California, today advanced to the quarter-finals of the Wimbledon tennis championships with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Mrs. L. A. Godfree, of England. Miss Jacobs won as she pleased giving the former Wimbledon champion only three games.

There was no touch of the former champion in Mrs. Godfree's play today, and Miss Jacobs, also off form, was fortunate in not facing Betty Nuthall or some other top-flight player. Mrs. Godfree struggled bravely for her first service and took it to give the crowd one of its few opportunities to cheer. She also won the seventh game, but that was all she got in the first set and Miss Jacobs gave her only one game in the second and last set. Summer had returned to Wimbledon in all its glory.

King George and Queen Mary were in the stands.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, the United States ranking tennis player, was defeated in the fourth round by Betty Nuthall, American champion and England's chief hope for the Wimbledon crown renounced by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, 4—6, 2—6.

In winning, Miss Nuthall repeated the victory she scored over Mrs. Harper in the finals of the American championships at Forest Hills last summer.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., taking a vacation from singles play, teamed to defeat the veteran British pair of G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, in a second round match of men's doubles.

Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark, N. J., and Pierre Landry, of France, continued their victorious march in the men's doubles, winning a third-round match from the British pair of O. G. N. Turnbull and J. B. Gilbert, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

The veteran French pair of Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon won a third-round match from their fellow countrymen, A. Gentien and J. Lesueur, 7—5, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England's ranking star, won his way to the quarterfinals of men's singles with a straight-set victory over his fellow countryman, Ian G. Collins, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Austin will meet Francis X. Shields, America's leading player in the tournament, in the feature match of the lower half of the draw Monday.

Jiro Sato, Japanese Davis Cup star, gained his quarterfinal bracket in the men's singles with a three-set victory over H. G. N. Lee of England. The scores were 8—6, 6—4, 6—3. Lee defeated George M. Lott Jr., in the third round.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., reached the quarterfinal round yesterday with a four-set victory over C. E. Malfroy of New Zealand, 6—3, 10—12, 10—8, 6—4. After a bitter contest in the second and third sets, which went 22 and 18 games, respectively, Wood won rather easily in the fourth and match set.

Wood kept his stockily built opponent on the run, chasing him back and forth across the baselines. Malfroy is from New Zealand, but a student at Cambridge, where he is captain of the tennis team and a good Rugby player.

Fred J. Perry, British hope, defeated G. von Cramm, Germany's only representative in the last 16 to go into the quarterfinals of the upper half.

In doubles play Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, the French veterans, advanced to the third round at the expense of their fellow countrymen, E. Flury and V. Landau, 6—0, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, America's ranking player in the tournament, advanced to the last sixteen with a 6—0, 6—4 victory over Miss O. L. Webb, of Great Britain. Mrs. Harper was the last to win her way to the fourth round.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, of Boston, was eliminated from doubles play with her partner, Miss Jedrzejowska, by Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan Ridley, of England, 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., defeated C. E. Malfroy, New Zealand, 6—3, 10—12, 10—8, 6—4.

Fred J. Perry, Great Britain, defeated G. von Cramm, Germany, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Herbert G. N. Lee, England, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated H. G. N. Lee, Great Britain, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

H. W. Austin, Great Britain, defeated Ian G. Collins, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper, U. S. A., defeated Miss O. L. Webb, Great Britain, 6—0, 6—4.

Fourth Round

Miss L. Payot, Switzerland, defeated Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, 6—2, 6—2.

Helen M. Jacobs, U. S. A., defeated Mrs. L. A. Godfree, England, 6—2, 6—1.

M. C. Scriven, England, defeated Joan Ridley, England, 6—1, 6—4.

Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, U. S. A., 6—4, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated E. Flury and V. Landau, France, 6—0, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Third Round

Gregory S. Mangin, U. S. A., and Pierre Landry, France, defeated O. G. N. Turnbull and J. B. Gilbert, Great Britain, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3.

Henri Cochet and Jaques Brugnon, France, defeated A. Gentien and J. Lesuer, France, 7—5, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

MISS BEEBE WINS GOLF TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 27—June Beebe of Olympia Field Country Club captured the open championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Midlothian Country Club here yesterday. She defeated the veteran winner of many golfing events, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., 3 and 2, in the 18-hole final. In the semifinal, held in the morning, Miss Beebe defeated Dorothy Gustafson of South Bend, 4 and 3. Mrs. Jones got into the final by defeating Jane Weiller of Vernon Ridge C. C., by a similar score.

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	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywoo	51	39	.838
Portland	41	35	.539
San Francisco	40	39	.513
Missions	41	40	.506
Los Angeles	39	40	.494
Seattle	36	38	.486
Sacramento	34	42	.447
Oakland	28	46	.378

RESULTS JUNE 26

San Francisco 6, Missions 5.
Seattle 3, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 10, Hollywood 8.
Portland 7, Oakland 3.

SPORTS AUSTRIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

HEAD OF THE STANDING?

IS IT an exaggeration to declare that, at the present time, Austria is the strongest nation in the world at the popular sport of association football? Fans here think not, and they can point to substantial evidence in support of their contention that Austrian soccer players today are head of the standing in Europe, so to speak. For the Austrian national eleven recently "put it across" a Scottish representative touring side very thoroughly, winning by five clear goals, and then went to Berlin to beat up Germany by half a dozen goals to nothing. And Germany had managed to draw with both England and Scotland—the traditional leaders of the game.

The successes of Austria and Italy against Scotland and the overthrow of England by France, for the first time in soccer history, gave three distinct and hearty jolts to Britain's footballing pride, but they did not bring many gasps of surprise to the lips of people who have followed the trend of sport in Europe since the war at all closely. The great and simple truth—although this is not generally recognized in Britain—is that the best continental players today are as good as, if they are not actually better than, the best British professionals, on any sort of ground and in any sort of weather. National styles have developed as the game spread in popularity all over Europe, and by running up against many variations on the soccer theme, continental sides gain experience and new ideas which are practically denied to British players, with insular confines.

Excuses Not Based on Actual Facts

The British soccer public, it is known, has certain ostrichlike characteristics in regard to soccer in Europe. It disregards the startling results that set the telegraph wires humming after the British season has concluded, and, if pressed for comment, murmurs something about "tired players at the end of a strenuous season," "hard grounds don't suit our fellows," or "it's only holiday football." These excuses arise from inadequate knowledge of the actual facts. It may come as a surprise to the fans in the home of the game to learn that the continental season lasts longer than the British—some countries, indeed, play all the year round—that continental footballers are for the most part as formidable on soft grounds in cold weather as they are on hard grounds in the heat, and that British professionals no longer have the opportunity to indulge any delusions as to the serious nature of their trips abroad.

No, the reason why Continentals win is because they play better football, and the British public will have an opportunity to form its own opinion on this point when a place is found on the British fixture list for "return" games with Austria, Italy, France and Germany. They were the pupils and Britain was the teacher; now the position is quite different. Short of a rich London fog or another earthquake, the climatic conditions in Britain are hardly likely to incommode, for example, the Italians, who play under intense heat at Naples, in mud at Milan, and in the cold at Turin. There is a general idea that soccer in Spain is played on grounds that have surfaces like a bull ring, but actually Bilbao and other centers of the game can provide quite a colorable imitation of indifferent British conditions.

After which brief but (it is hoped) illuminating digression, one may return to the question of Austrian soccer. In a phrase, it is dazzlingly brilliant, as the Scotsmen who were routed at Vienna would be the first to admit. Almost every country in Europe has its own interpretation of soccer—the Italians and Spaniards are top-speed, hit-or-miss stylists; the Germans are academic; the French elaborate, and so forth—and Austria's outstanding qualities could be described as a specially happy blend of speed and subtlety. At Vienna, too, their work in heading the ball was a revelation. Under continental rulings, a goalkeeper may not be shoulder-charged, and this protective measure has led to the production of some highly spectacular custodians, who venture forth from their citadels with impunity, perform gigantic leaps and make running catches like fullbacks at Rugby football. Their life in British soccer would be short, if merry, because, with charging permitted, their contacts with the soil would be frequent; but they are a bright feature of soccer in Europe, and their maneuvers seem to appeal greatly to the artistic temperament of the continental crowds.

Austrians Are Part-Time Professionals

The Austrian players, who may be considered "top of the bill" in Europe (although Italy may dispute this), are part-time professionals, and they play in leagues organized and constituted on the British pattern, with promotion and relegation to keep interest red-hot all the time. Austria is not a rich country, and professional football (without any enormous financial allurements) is centered in Vienna

The national enthusiasm for soccer, and, indeed, for sport as a whole, is one of the great changes that has come over national life in Austria since the war. Participation in athletics must have been increased a hundredfold, and fields of sport, formerly limited to a privileged few, are now enjoyed by the masses. Sports regalia has replaced, to a great extent, the glitter of brilliant army uniforms in "Gay Vienna," and games have become one of the greatest democratizing forces in the Republic. Austria, in a short time, has become a sporting nation, particularly a soccer nation, and there will be more jubilation than surprise here if Austria does, in actual fact, go "head of the standing" in the prospective world's championship arranged at the last meeting of the International Amateur Football Federation.

MARY GREEF IS WINNER 6-0, 7-5

Defeats Charlotte Miller in College Girls' Tennis Final

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 27—Mary Greef of Kansas City and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles succeeded Josephine N. Cruickshank, University of California graduate, as the college girls' tennis champion here this morning on a grass court of the Longwood Cricket Club, when she defeated Charlotte Lahring Miller, former New Yorker, now of Berkeley and the University of California, in the final round of the third annual college girls' invitation tennis tournament, 6—0, 7—5.

Miss Greef, racing through the first set, started off by breaking through Miss Miller's service to take a deuce game. The fourth game was won at love off service. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Greef	5	4	4	4	4	5	—	26	—	6
Miss Miller	3	1	2	0	2	3	—	11	—	0

Miss Greef broke through service in the second set to take the first game, but soon afterward Miss Miller was leading 2 games to 1. Then Miss Greef evened the game-score only to lose the next three, one of them at deuce. She came back, however, and captured the next five games for the set and match. The point score:

Second Set

Miss Greef	4	2	2	4	1	1	6	4	10	4	4	5	—	47	—	7
Miss Miller	2	4	4	2	4	4	0	1	8	1	1	3	—	45	—	5

The top-seeded doubles combination, Misses Greef and Miller, had little trouble in gaining the final round yesterday afternoon, defeating Mary Elizabeth Cutter, Sargent School, Boston University, and Catherine Boyden of Vassar College, 6—2, 6—0. The other semifinal round match yesterday went to three sets, Dorothy Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology, pairing with Helen Bidwell of Boston University, to defeat Louise Slocum, Radcliffe College, and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. The summary:

THIRD ANNUAL COLLEGE GIRLS' INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Singles—Final Round

Mary Greef, University of Southern California, defeated Charlotte Lahring Miller, University of California, 6—0, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Dorothy Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Helen Bidwell, Boston University, defeated Louise Slocum, Radcliffe College, and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Mary Greef, University of Southern California, and Charlotte L. Miller, University of California, defeated Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, and Mary Elizabeth Cutter, Sargent School, Boston University, 6—2, 6—0.

WRIGHT DEFEATS CROCKER

MONTREAL, Que., June 27 (AP)—Dr. Jack A. Wright of Montreal advanced to the final round of the Quebec Province tennis championships by defeating Willard F. Crocker, also of Montreal, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, yesterday. Dr. Wright will meet Marcel Rainville, another Montreal star, in the finals today.

FIRST PLACE MARGIN GROWS

Nottinghamshire Wins and Kent Loses in English Cricket

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET STANDING

	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	AWR	Pts
Nottinghamshire	3	1	1	3	0	131
Kent	6	2	3	1	1	103
Lancashire	5	2	3	2	1	100
Gloucester	5	3	3	1	0	93
Yorkshire	4	1	3	0	4	88
Middlesex	4	3	2	0	0	85
Surrey	3	1	4	4	1	81
Worcestershire	3	5	3	1	1	67
Derbyshire	2	2	5	1	2	66
Sussex	2	3	4	1	1	57
Warwickshire	2	4	2	1	3	55
Leicestershire	1	1	3	3	1	48
Essex	2	7	1	2	1	48
Hampshire	1	3	1	4	3	44
Glamorganshire	1	4	0	3	3	36
Northampt'nshire	1	3	1	5	0	35
Somersetshire	1	5	0	5	0	30

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 27—Nottinghamshire's victory over Worcestershire, yesterday by 7 wickets, coupled with the defeat of Kent at the hands of Warwickshire the previous day, has put the first-named team well ahead of the rest of the competitors for the English county cricket championship. The most significant development in the standing, however, is the rise to prominence of those northern rivals, Lancashire and Yorkshire, who have played sucff a big part in the championship in past years.

A short while ago they were inconspicuously placed in the lower half of the ranking; now they have risen to be third and fifth, respectively. The ascent is particularly remarkable in Yorkshire's case because this county had the misfortune to play in exceptionally bad weather and as many as four of its matches had been abandoned without result being obtained on first innings.

The outstanding achievement in first-class cricket this week occurred outside the championship in a match between Oxford University and Surrey County at the Oval ground, here, yesterday, when the Nawab of Pataudi scored his third century in consecutive innings. This player, the only Indian who has ever represented either Oxford or Cambridge in intervarsity matches in three different sports, has already distinguished himself by making a century against the Light Blues in their annual cricket match—he has appeared against them also in field hockey and billiards—and his consistent form this season is one of the main reasons why the Oxfordians are being installed favorites for the great match with their sister varsity July 6, 7 and 8. Oxford has won only two games since the war, in this 104-year-old series, in which Cambridge has been victorious 44 times, Oxford 26, and 12 matches have been drawn.

This year's Oxford's side will have a strong overseas flavor about it as it includes Arthur Melville and H. G. Owen-Smith, both South Africans, the Nawab of Pataudi, India and R. W. Howe, Australia. Other players already selected are: E. R. Wellings, Cheltenham and Christ Church; P. G. H. Chalk, Wadhamian and Brasenose; R. W. D. Scott, Winchester and Magdalen; W. R. Bradshaw, Malvern and Trinity; C. M. Hart Strathallan and Brasenose; D. G. Bailey, Shrewsbury and Corpus. The seven one place still to be filled.

After which digression we come back to the Nawab of Pataudi and his two scores against Surrey. The first for 153 represented more than half the Dark Blues' first-innings total of 288 for 8 wickets declared, and the second of exactly 100 was made out of a total of 199 for 5 wickets declared. This was the first time in his career that Pataudi had made two separate centuries in one match. Surrey's totals were 298 and 134 for 3 wickets, the match ending as a draw and the only bowler over 50, apart from Pataudi, were G. Nott, out by R. W. Gregory, 60 by A. Whitfield and 50 by E. F. Wilson, all of Surrey and 55 by E. M. Wellings, Oxford and 52 by P. G. H. Fender, County's skipper.

Cambridge opposed to the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's ground, pulled the game round pluckily in its closing stages and won by 23 runs. Varsity batted first and could put together only 144, to which M. C. C. replied with 209. A good stand of 140 runs for the fourth wicket by A. G. Hasslrigg and A. H. Fabian, whose individual scores were 85 and 69, respectively, was the feature of the Light Blue's second innings of 250 that left M. C. C. with 186 required for victory. F. R. Brown and Kenneth Farness then bowled well enough to prevent these runs being obtained. For M. C. C., Douglas Jardine hit 106 not out

A. W. Carr, Nottinghamshire captain, struck a bright patch in a game against Worcestershire at Worcester, scoring 127 of the visitors' first innings total of 299 for 9 wickets declared. Nottinghamshire's second innings yielded 123 for three—top scorer J. Keaton, 54 not out—and Worcestershire's tallies were 115 and 206. H. H. Gibbon contributed 110 and H. Hopkins 74 in the home side's second knock, but, despite their efforts, Nottinghamshire registered its eighth victory of the season by 7 wickets.

Lancashire beat Somersetshire by exactly the same margin, thanks chiefly to the brilliant slow bowling of Richard Tyldesley who captured the last six Somerset wickets for 8 runs. Scores at Nelson were Somersetshire 141 and 178, Lancashire 153 and 167 for 3 wickets. The best batting performances were 75, not out, in Lancashire's second innings, by Ernest Tyldesley; 60, not out, and 50 by Leonard Hopwood and Charles Hallows, respectively, in Lancashire's first and 55 by F. W. Lee in Somersetshire's second knock.

Essex fought a losing battle very pluckily against Sussex before being defeated by 10 wickets at Chelmsford. The scores were Sussex, 448 for 6 wickets, declared, and 28 for no wicket; Essex, 211 and 262. The foundation of the visitors' victory was laid by H. W. Parks with 200, not out, and K. S. Duleepsinhji with 140 in Sussex's opening venture. The only item exceeding half a century was 106 by J. A. Guttmore in Essex's second knock.

W. E. Bowes, young Yorkshire fast bowler, got "in among 'em" at Portsmouth where Hampshire was beaten easily by an innings and 71 runs. The home team collapsed twice scraping together only 136 and 180 while the Yorkshire men amassed 387 for 8 wickets, declared. For Yorkshire A. Mitchell gathered 119, and Herbert Sutcliffe 107, whilst for Hampshire C. P. Mead knocked up 64. Bowes took 5 wickets for 64 in Hampshire's first innings and 5 for 68 in the second.

In the remaining championship games Derbyshire led Glamorganshire in the first innings at Cardiff, the scores: Glamorganshire 107 and 281 for 3 wickets, Derbyshire 265 for 5 wickets, declared. Middlesex led Leicestershire where the home players hit 223 and 305 for 4 wickets, declared, against Middlesex 308 and 95 for 6 wickets. The best achievements with the bat in these contests were 152, not out, by J. W. Hearne, in Middlesex's first innings; 120 by Alex Shipman, in Leicestershire's second; 92 by D. M. Smith, Derbyshire, and 82 by D. A. Davies, in Glamorganshire's second knock.

INTER-LEAGUE PLAY FOR HOCKEY VETOED

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—International Hockey League Moguls poked a pin into the bubble of inter-league competition with the Canadian-American Hockey League at their midsummer meeting here yesterday.

This proposition, proposed last spring, was turned down for the 1931-32 season at least.

It was planned originally to play a home-and-home series with each of the Canadian-American clubs, in addition to the regular International League schedule, points to count in the standings the same as in the two groups of of the National League. No details as to the resultant playoffs were considered as the project was vetoed before it reached that stage.

HARVARD CREW PRACTICING

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., June 27 (AP)—Harvard's third varsity crew has settled down to serious preparation for the Henley regatta, starting July 1. Both Thursday and yesterday the Crimson oarsmen put in long practice sessions, devoting themselves mainly to short bursts of speed. Capt. John Lawrence of the American crew expressed delight with the surroundings, and said members of his eight appreciated very much the fact that they had been given every assistance in getting down to work quickly. Although they will be handicapped somewhat by their late arrival, the Harvard oarsmen kept strict training on the way over, and feel they have little ground to make up. Their shell was awaiting them on their arrival.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	40	31	.866
New York	36	34	.600
Chicago	34	37	.587
Boston	32	31	.516
Brooklyn	32	31	.508
Philadelphia	27	34	.443
Pittsburgh	33	38	.377
Cincinnati	23	42	.354

RESULTS JUNE 26

Brooklyn 16, St. Louis 8.
New York 2, Cincinnati 6.
Boston 7, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 13, Pittsburgh 3.

McDONALD DEFEATS TRAVERS

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 27—J. N. McDonald of the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J., defeated J. A. Travers of the Commonwealth Country Club, Boston, 9 an 8, in the 36-hole final match of the twenty-seventh annual championship of the Summer Advertising Golf Association on the Equinox Links here yesterday.

GLEDHILL AND BARNES TO MEET

Gain Final Round in U. S. Intercollegiate Tennis Singles Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 27—Once more the South and the Pacific coast will contest the final round of the United States intercollegiate championship as they have many times in previous years. Bruce P. Barnes of the University of Texas and Keith E. Gledhill of Stanford University, California, emerged victors in the semifinal round of the singles yesterday afternoon on the Marion Cricket Club by wide margins in each case.

The East managed to get into the finals of the doubles, when Donald Strachan and Walter P. Thomas of Princeton entered the final over another eastern pair, Robert W. Ryan and William R. Beacon of Yale, after the latter had eliminated the second seeded team, Bryan Grant Jr. and Wilmer M. Hines of University of North Carolina, in a morning match.

They will encounter Barnes and his partner, Karl F. Kamrath, who disposed of the University of Pennsylvania team, Joseph McF. Case and Charles M. Greene, in a four-set match which was settled quickly when Barnes recovered from his singles exertion and started real play. The score was 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Barnes vs. Burwell

Barnes had for his opponent another southern representative, Clayton Lee (Ted) Burwell Jr., of the University of the South, and displayed far more aggressive tactics than in his battle against Grant on Thursday. When his display of cautious backcourt skill finally wore down the little Atlantan, hitherto noted as a specialist in his style of game, and enabled Barnes to win after two hours of play against Burwell, however, whose style is more varied, as his victory over Wilbur F. Coen Jr. had shown, the Texan was far more active with his attack, and his forecourt play, when he used it, proved decisive. Only when he eased off at intervals, to balance his play, did Burwell stand much of a chance to make up the constant deficiencies. The score was 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

David N. Jones of Columbia University, the opponent of Gledhill was largely responsible for his own defeat. The big New Yorker never came within hailing distance of the play which won him the battle against Jacobs, and frequently missed the easiest sort of set ups, when points were badly needed to place him in a position to win the game. The score of the Californian's victory was 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Keith E. Gledhill, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated David N. Jones, Columbia University, New York, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, Austin, defeated Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., University of the South, Sewanee, Ga., 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Donald Strachan and Walter P. Thomas, Princeton University, defeated Robert W. Ryan and William R. Beacon, Yale, 6—3, 6—4.

Charles P. Barnes and Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated Joseph McF. Case and Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

INFANTRYMAN AND AVIATOR IN FINAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 27—Two lieutenants, one an aviator from Rockwell Field, Calif., and the other an infantryman from Washington, D. C., entered the army net fields here as a result of their victories yesterday at the Columbia Country Club.

Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson eliminated Lieut. J. W. Strahan, last year's champion, in a beautifully played four-set match, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Lieut. David D. Hedekin joined Lieutenant Robinson in the finals after defeating Maj. J. Huntingdon Hills, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 8—2, in a match lasting over three hours.

This is Lieutenant Hedekin's second straight year as a finalist. Last year, he was defeated by Lieutenant Strahan. Lieutenant Robinson reached the semifinal round last year.

Lieutenant Robinson brought out a new weapon in defeating Lieutenant Strahan. A shot which barely skimmed the net and then dropped to ground helped him along to victory over last year's champion. The summary:

UNITED STATES ARMY TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinals

Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson defeated Lieut. J. W. Strahan, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

Lieut. David D. Hedekin defeated Maj. J. Huntingdon Hills, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 8—3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	44	18	.710
Washington	44	21	.677
New York	34	25	.576
Cleveland	30	32	.484
St. Louis	28	30	.418
Boston	24	35	.407
Detroit	24	40	.375
Chicago	21	39	.350

RESULTS JUNE 26

Chicago 4, Washington 3.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Others games postponed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	41	32	.594
Montreal	40	30	.588
Rochester	36	33	.522
Baltimore	37	35	.514
Toronto	34	36	.486
Buffalo	33	39	.458
Jersey City	33	43	.434
Reading	29	40	.420

RESULTS JUNE 26

Newark 3, Jersey City 0.
Montreal 2, Toronto 0.
Rochester 3, Buffalo 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	46	24	.657
Atlanta	40	30	.571
Chattanooga	34	32	.515
Memphis	36	34	.514
Little Rock	33	34	.493
New Orleans	33	37	.471
Mobile	27	37	.418
Nashville	22	46	.324

RESULTS JUNE 26

Memphis 4, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 6, Little Rock 4.

RAIN STOPS PRO DOUBLES MATCH

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 27—Rain fell here last evening, halting the feature doubles match in the professional round-robin tennis series for the Longwood Professional Bowl, put up for competition for the first time this year, when Bill Tilden and Karel B. Koseluh were leading Vincent Richards and Francis T. Hunter 4—2 in the first set under the arc lamps. The matches are being played on the Sheafe Memorial courts, Longwood Cricket Club. The crowd sat through a light falling of rain last evening and only scampered for shelter when there was a downpour. In the singles exhibition, the first event on the evening program last night, J. Emmett Paré won a 9—7 set from Bobbie Sallers.

The afternoon singles program saw Tilden defeat Richards 5—1, 6—3, 7—5, and Koseluh down Hunter, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1. Koseluh showed ability to return service and keep the ball in play. The Czechoslovakian also played more serious tennis yesterday afternoon, kicking the ball only twice, and then, down the sidelines. The Tilden-Richards match was interesting throughout with Big Bill holding the upper hand. Richards made a strong attempt to take the third set.

Tilden took the first three games of the third set, hitting the ball hard. Richards then duplicated Tilden's feat, and evened the set at 3-all. Services then went in order, with both battling hard, until Richards weakened. He had a lead of 40—30 on his own service, but after deuce had been called twice an out by Richards and a placement lob, which Richards failed to get, ended the match.

AMERICAN YACHTS WIN AND LOSE RACES

LARGS, Scot., June 27 (AP)—American yachts won and lost yesterday in the first day of the fortnight regatta on the Clyde.

Johnston De Forest's eight-meter Priscilla III, which made an unsuccessful challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup a few days ago, finished fourth in her class, behind Caryl, Falcon and Saskia, the last named the boat that beat her in the cup races.

Lucie, however, won her race in the six-meter class, leading Susette—the first of the Clyde boats—across the line by two minutes. Ten yachts raced.

The wind was moderate but steady throughout for both races.

PENN RIFLE TEAM BEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEACHEY, N. J., June 27—The Pennsylvania National Guard rifle team won the annual match of the annual Seagirt interstate rifle tourney on the Sea Girt range here yesterday, scoring 1447 out of a possible 1500. The match was open to teams of eight men who fired at 200, 300 and 1000 yards. The District of Columbia National Guard was second with 1426 and the U. S. Navy first team third with 1408. Lieut. W. R. Stokes of the D. C. National Guard won the Gould individual rapid-fire match at 300 yards prone and standing in a shootoff with Cozzwain A. H. Isbell, U. S. Navy. Lieutenant Stokes scored 48 out of 50 in the regular competition and 49 in the shootoff, while Cozzwain Isbell scored 48 and 48. Sergt. T. Harrod, D. C. N. G., was third with 47.

EAST VS. WEST IN GOLF FINAL

Dunlap and Kepler Meet for Intercollegiate Title Held by Former

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., June 27—G. T. Dunlap Jr. '33 of Princeton University today had his chance to do what only two other champions have done in the 35 years of tournaments for the intercollegiate golf championship of the United States. That chance was to win the individual title for two consecutive years.

His problem was to defeat R. E. Kepler '32 of Ohio State University in the 36-hole final test over No. 4 course at Olympia Fields Country Club. In the semifinal Dunlap eliminated the last of Yale's championship team, T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, who won the title in 1929. And the score, 9 and 8, over a scheduled 36-hole route, was exceptionally one-sided for such an advanced round. Kepler defeated the brilliant J. G. Florio '32, team mate, by an equally surprising margin of 6 and 5.

Dunlap defeated Aycock by keeping "the door" closed most of the time with perfect golf. Whenever they were even on the green, Dunlap usually gained the advantage by accurate putting. The Princeton star built up a lead of 7 up in the first 18 holes, with a card of 73 against estimated 80.

The 10 afternoon holes were more evenly balanced, with Aycock winning 2 and losing 4. The match ended on the twenty-eighth, when Dunlap's great putting was called into play after both were on in 3. Aycock missed a 12-footer by inches and Dunlap sent a 10-footer true to the hole.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

G. T. Dunlap Jr. '33, Princeton, defeated T. J. Aycock '31, Yale, 9 and 8.

R. E. Kepler '32, Ohio State, defeated J. G. Florio '33, Ohio State, 6 and 5.

LAWRENCEVILLE YACHT FIRST

GREENWICH, Conn., June 27 (AP)—The yacht of Lawrenceville School, with Herbert S. Blake Jr. and Monty Blake jointly acting as skippers, won the championship in the two-day interscholastic races off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club with a total of 19¼ points yesterday. These races, run over a triangular nine-mile course, were run inside the harbor owing to the strong southwest wind in the Sound. The Kent School vessel, commanded by John H. White, won the consolation race that followed the championship events. Choate School took second with 18½ points earned in the two days of racing. Hoichkiss came in third with 13 points, Taber with 11½, ran fourth, and St. Paul's took fifth with 10.

MIST TAKES SECOND STRAIGHT

SANDHAM, Sweden, June 27 (AP)—The American yacht Mist, sailed by W. Stewart Johnson, won the third race of the series with the Swedish boat Bissibi for the one-ton cup yesterday. It was the second straight American victory and made the score two races to one. Mist had an advantage of 32 seconds at the finish.

For Further Sports See Page 8

Bradley is painting smart beaches with this season's water colors . . .

Wrrit the whole Côte d'Azur borrowing its beach clothes from ships' lockers, and with Paris so keen about her new Algerian colors, we went noticeably Afro-Nautical in choosing hues for the 1931 Bradleys.

Among the latest offerings you'll particularly notice such shades as skipper and "gob" blues, rust brown, Algerian and lemon yellow, and lobster red. . . . All of them, colors that were born to the sea or the sand, and hence blessed with a singular affinity for tanned and sunburnt skins.

For smart loafers we've made swaggering pajamas which are the doughtiest "sea legs" you'll ever have a chance to wear, and beach sweaters that are just as ship-shape — all cut on simple workmanlike lines which make them, at once, both wearable and *chic*. . . . While, for bathers in the active mood, we've made trim *swimming* suits that are equal to many a strenuous raft-to-raft, and whole seasons of day-in and day-out wear.

Before leaving for the shore, be sure to see these smart new Bradleys (at the good stores). They are just the sort of gay and comfortable sports clothes that can really be the making of a holiday. . . . Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.

Above—*The Bradley one-piece suit No. 27841. For the girl who takes her swimming very seriously. It will give her all the "freedom of the seas" she asks. Comes in six different color combinations, and the price is about $5.*

Right—*The Bradley swim-shirt No. 29878. It is brown and yellow and is unquestionably correct both in colors and cut. Admirably suited to either active or passive beach life. . . . Comes in other smart color combinations, and the price is about $3.50.*

The Bradley one-piece suit No. 29886. Every last stitch of this suit was knitted for action . . . and even these are of a minimum. It comes in eight seasonal shades, and the price is about $5.

BRADLEY

SLIP INTO A BRADLEY AND OUT-OF-DOORS

INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

A Salem Family's Old Silver

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THIRTY-FOUR pieces of silverware, made for different generations of the same family during the century following 1673, have been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by the seventh generation descendants of the earliest owners. These pieces cover such a variety of forms and are the work of so many well-known New England craftsmen that they comprise a group of importance from a student's or collector's standpoint. Included are 14 pieces by John Coney (1655-1722), one of the very earliest of American silversmiths. From him the father of Paul Revere learned his trade, passing along the art to his more famous son.

The first of these pieces to be made for the Pickman family were the two chafing dishes at the ends of the middle row in our illustration. That was in 1673, when William married Elizabeth Eastwick. William's father had come from Bristol, England, 35 years before and was then established as a well-to-do citizen of Salem. Among the pieces which Coney made for a later generation, married in 1710, is one of the three porringers, the other two being made by John Edwards and Peter Oliver.

The Little Spoon of Love Pickman

A tankard by Henry Hurst marks the marriage of Benjamin Pickman to Abigail Lindall in 1704. A charming little spoon is here, given to a granddaughter of this pair, Love Pickman, born in 1732. Still another generation in the same family is indicated by the teapot, the pair of open salts and the casters, or pepper shakers. These were wedding gifts to Mary Toppan when she married Benjamin Pickman in 1762. His is a name which keeps recurring in one generation after another. John Coburn of Boston was the maker of these pieces.

Many visitors will be impressed by the two engraved salvers, over 11 inches in diameter. Their considerable service, witnessed by knife marks and worn edges, gives them an intimate personal appeal. The makers of these rare things were John Coney and Timothy Dwight. The chafing dishes in the group are not at all in the modern type, nor were they used in the manner of today for devices bearing the same name. They were intended for keeping food warm rather than for cooking it, a spirit lamp or a block of hot iron being placed in this perforated bowl on legs.

Significant Evidence of Taste

While those who are wise in the lore of collecting early American silver will find here rich material for technical study, those who are not thus schooled may derive other sorts of gratification from these shimmering forms. There is a pleasure of line in the variety of contours, as the craftsmen sought to shape graceful curves within the limitations set by the utility of each object.

The differences in requirements, as porringer or mug or open salt or teapot was in hand, gave field for the exercise of discriminating taste. The result, so satisfying as art is balanced with utility, is evidence of their ability to achieve admirably while holding to simplicity in the design of the main forms and practicing restraint in ornamentation.

When we think of these silver dishes of numerous kinds as a part of the domestic outfitting of successive families of Salem, they beckon us to some slight acquaintance with those people. Such possessions lead us to fancy them to have been thrifty if not wealthy. In choosing types of this kind they appear to have shown modesty and dignity in the avoidance of the showy and the ornate, which in the early Georgian times was so widely favored. The Pickmans were among the most prosperous merchant shippers of a rich colonial city, but here are hints that they were content with quiet comforts and saw that there may be a supreme elegance in simplicity. These impressions fall in with those we hold for the common standards of the times, and it is pleasant indeed to have them supported by the extraordinary display that this gift makes.

More About One Former Owner

We are able to become somewhat acquainted with the last couple whose former belongings are found here. Benjamin Pickman, the husband, graduated from Harvard in 1759. By this time the family had become conspicuous in Salem through the wealth and character of its different members. They took part in educational and cultural activities; were among the promoters of a social library which later became the Salem Athenæum; were members of discussion clubs composed of professional men and those prominent in commercial and public affairs. In the 1760's Salem was indeed a comfortable community, where there was material plenty, leisure for friendly intercourse, with dignity and self-respecting independence marking their manners.

It is no wonder that many of these were Royalists, for they had little to complain of. A few years later when this last Benjamin Pickman was thirty-five, came the revolt of the Colonies and with it strong differences of opinions between friends and even between relatives. One of Benjamin's classmates, Jonathan Trumbull, became the secretary and first aide to General Washington. Another, Joseph Warren, fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Otis was a patriotic brother of the more prominent James and became the father of the still more famous Harrison Gray Otis. These friends were thus eager for independence, but Benjamin "did not think the conduct of the British King and Parliament sufficient to justify a revolt." Although married, he left his family in Salem, sailed to England in the autumn of '75 and remained there for 10 years. Many letters of his have been preserved and were published not long ago, revealing vividly the opinions and experiences of himself and many self-exiled companions.

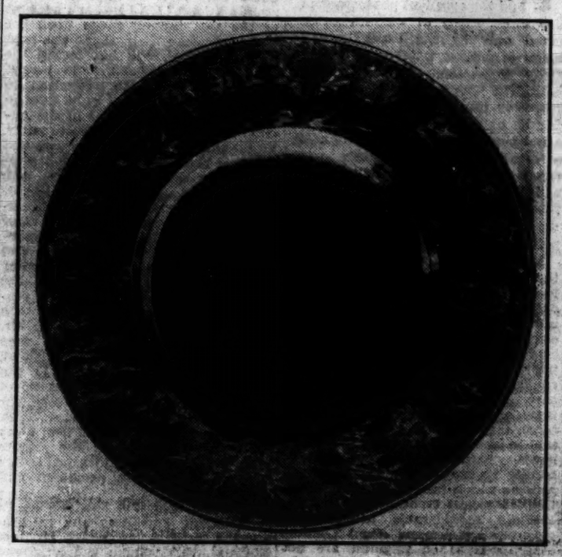
That not all Tory families were harshly treated is apparent when we know that on Benjamin's return he found that his wife had well been able to conserve their fortune. More than that, he was so cordially accepted as a fellow citizen as to be chosen town treasurer, to hold the position for 14 years. This is a happy instance of kindliness and forbearance among people of strong opinions who had but lately taken conflicting positions. It is an aspect of those times which I have rarely seen stressed, although much prominence has been given to opposite extremes. That Benjamin, the Tory, was a man of pleasing presence and marked culture has also been recorded—a gratifying assurance that commercial achievement and scholastic inclination were so virilly combined and so generously recognized.

Although we have sauntered so short a distance along the trail that views these picturesque settings of the past, we have caught glimpses of some of its many aspects. These excite our eager curiosity and some day, perhaps, we may find time to wander this way again.

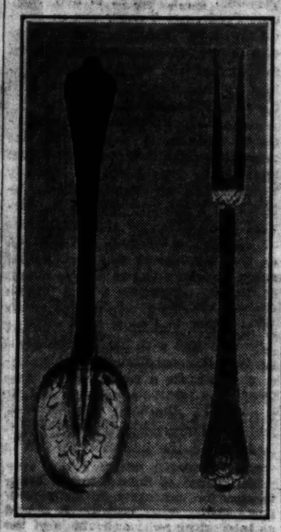
Photos by courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The Earliest of New England Silversmiths, Coney, Dwight, Hurst and Others Were Makers of This Group of Family Heirlooms.

Dating between 1673 and 1773, and all made for different generations of the Pickman family of Salem, Mass., these 34 pieces have recently been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by descendants in the seventh generation of the couple for whom the first pieces were made. The gift is by Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leavitt Pickman, who were already frequent donors to the same institution.



A salver of silver about 11¼ inches in diameter elaborately engraved with floral sprays, tulips and cherubs' heads appears as an item in the gift of Pickman family silver. Made about 1700.



A spoon and fork only 4½ inches in length made by the silversmith John Coney for Mary Willoughby. Date 1690-1710. Included in the Pickman gift.

Benakis' Treasures Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

IT CAME as a revelation to the distinguished visitors to the Balkan Congress that modern Athens, with the treasures now housed in her public and private collections, ranks as a center of classic and Oriental art, handicrafts and folklore. New museums, among them private collections of art treasures, have already been thrown open to the general public. One of the finest is owned by Antonis Benakis and is valued at over £1,000,000. It contains some of the rarest examples of their kind, and ranks among the finest in Europe.

Mr. Benakis, a sincere admirer and patron of the arts, was one of the first to transform his magnificent mansion into a museum of Greek, Byzantine and Oriental arts. So desirous has he been to present the unusual exhibits in the best possible setting that he has himself handled and selected the precious objects, doing the lion's share of the work. He has also had the able assistance of Mr. Makrides, director of the museums of Istanbul and an authority on Oriental art, of which he has made a life-time study.

The Byzantine ikons here shown were the outcome of the desire to teach the Word in the early Christian centuries. In a period, when the people were mostly illiterate, the teaching of the Gospel had largely to be by illustration. The masses had to learn of the events and characters of the Scriptures by seeing them pictured in the churches.

Notable Near Eastern Fabrics

Splendid ecclesiastical embroideries of the so-called Neo-Christian Art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, forms a fitting adjunct to the hall of paintings; as is a rich collection brought over by the refugees of Asia Minor, representing an art which flourished in the Near East. Notable are a few magnificent pieces of the richest Byzantine brocades.

The period from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, with its embroideries, loom weaving, wood carving, enamel work, filigree and ikon painting, was a specially productive epoch, and still has an influence on work produced at the present day.

Over one hundred Greek national costumes of 200 years ago are catalogued, as well as the finest collection ever shown of exquisite Greek embroideries illustrative of the popular art which flourished along the Mediterranean coast.

On account of the tissues and velvets, works of the Brussa factories, the museum can claim to be the richest in Europe. They are remarkable pieces and mostly well-preserved, as are the Bagdad brocades and Coptic tissues. As for the Arabian collection, it is considered to be the most complete and valuable in existence. It includes splendidly decorated garments bearing inscriptions and signatures of the respective sultans and caliphs of the ancient Arabian dynasties.

Resplendent Persian brocades abound, also admirable enameled glassware from Turkish mosques. A striking piece of work is a lovely glass lamp bearing the name of Kutchuk, who reigned only three months. A masterpiece of the most brilliant wood carver of his time is the door of a mosque dating back to Harun-Al-Rashid's reign.

Ancient Jewelry and Toilet Articles

Numerous cases contain dazzling jewelry, ancient and early Greek work by artificers of Epirus and the Archipelago, Roman, Byzantine, Moslem and Venetian; fascinating articles for the toilet, in ivory, carved wood and mother-of-pearl; astronomical instruments, compasses and astrolabes in bronze, each bearing the distinctive character of their respective localities.

In one of the largest halls is housed the donation of the renowned collector Mr. Eumorphopoulos of London. It consists of fine specimens of Chinese art, pottery, metalware, etc., and it is hoped that this valuable collection will be further augmented and completed.

The museum shows relics salvaged from the time of the struggle for independence, such as swords, lithographs, miniatures of Lord Byron and Greek heroes like Capodistria, Botzaris, Karaiskakis, Tzavelas, Miaoulis, Kanaris and Kolokotronis. There are also beautiful garments belonging to the first kings and queens of modern Greece.

New Ideas For the Nursery

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PROGRESS in nursery furnishing is shown in the latest ideas that combine a highly artistic production with all that is reasonably practical in the nursery world.

Painted furniture is greatly in demand just now. Some of the newest designs, ranging from white to delicate pastel shades of blue, mauve, rose, and yellow, have hand-painted designs that can be varied according to the scheme of the purchaser. One of the most attractive seen recently was a procession of stately elephants, black on a primrose ground, while another was a collection of small fisherfolk in blues and pinks on a white ground. Rabbits, with ears cocked, ready to scamper away at the slightest sound, still maintain their popularity.

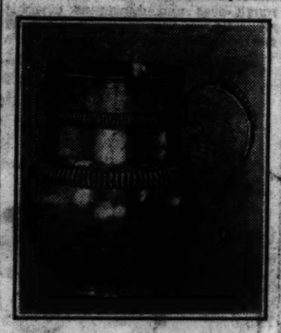
The furniture itself is remarkbly compact, following the trend of the modern designs. One firm has produced a chest of the tallboy type, though suitable in height to the nursery folk who utilize it. The little dressing chests are fitted with brush, comb and mirror in color and form to correspond.

Nursery screens are another new item. Hand-painted, they can carry the design of a whole nursery story on the circular front, and are an attractive piece of furniture for any children's room.

The "ensemble" idea is still very much in evidence in the nursery furnishing. So carefully and artistically are the designs and colors thought out that each set would appear to have its particular message, while any special leanings of the youthful owner can be carried out quite happily.

One firm has specialised in lighting, and produced shades of an original kind. Three of these are notably delightful in colored parchment, with designs varying from playful Scotch terriers to floating fairy balls.

The two-color scheme is a new effort that has been carried out by an enterprising firm dealing with handicrafts. In its originality this idea has quite a lot to recommend it. For this scheme a background of walls, ceiling and woodwork in white enamel is preferable, the hangings, coverings and carpet bringing out the two colors chosen. A blue carpet with a border of ash rose was very effective, the curtains in the same scheme being of blue chintz scattered with blue cornflowers and rose-colored poppies. The cot quilt was reversible in pink and blue, and all the nursery china color-lined in the contrasting colors of the general scheme.



For the same Mary Willoughby who received the small spoon and fork John Coney (1655-1722) made this quaint silver mug 3¼ inches high. Date, 1690-1710.

Flower Furnishings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FLOWER arrangements for the home are an adventure in decoration like any other. Alas, cut flowers cannot be counted upon for lasting, and when they wilt the decorative effect 'gangs agley." Many a home lover, therefore, ends by feeling that, because of their general costliness and need for constant renewing, they are one of the biggest problems in home decoration.

New ideas to meet the need of the person with a slender purse are always welcome, especially if thereby the weekly budget item for flowers is reduced to practically zero.

Here is one method that is worth a trial. Plan each room in your home as you please, including the flowers, as you would your chairs and your tables, as part of the decorative scheme. Flowers of glass, of porcelain, even of wood are now on the market for this purpose. There are many varieties to choose from and their appropriate use and harmonious blending will bring something of the vivacity and color of your own garden into your rooms. You may have your favorites at any season of the year. Set them in pots or vases or bowls, and they may look almost as delightful as a cluster of real blooms on a summer's day. Use restraint, however, for such flowers do not look well grouped in quantities, as a mass of real flowers do. It is gratifying to those who decide on this form of floral decoration to know that its pleasing effects can be economically achieved, and in its use simplicity is better than lavishness.

Fabricated flowers can form gay and delightful window-boxes at any season of the year by sticking the blooms into potting soil in the boxes. They can, alternatively, be planted in pots for the living-room, or placed in vases as modern as you wish. They are eminently practical as they need no renewing, and when soiled they can, without damage, be washed and come out again as good as new. They are particularly well suited to harmonise with modern ideas.

New ideas are now appearing in the shape of china flowers. There is a peculiar attraction about these small china models, though at first it does not seem an easy task to place them in a room. Used in clear glass bowls, chosen for their beauty of shape and color, it will be found that they will make a most effective contribution to your flower furnishing.

Fill the bowls with water to within an inch of the top, and place the china flower of your choice in the center. However small the flower the water will magnify the bloom and produce the beautiful effect of a flower growing in the bowl. Blue gentians, primulas, tiny roses are delightful thus submerged in clear glass or bowls of amber or pale yellow. The use of strong colors, such as red flowers in a blue bowl, geranium pink with apple green, tend to give a warm effect in rooms with a northerly aspect. Color schemes with china flowers may be extended indefinitely.

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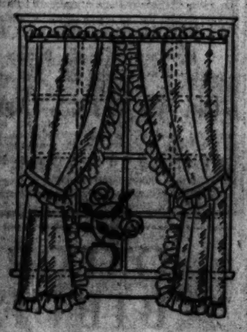

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There was a period during the nineteenth century when porcelain in France as in England adopted a highly amusing rôle of illustration and caricature, achieving, especially in the method of transfer-printing in grisaille, decorative effects of an extremely interesting order. The collection of sets of plates of this character Au Quatrieme is delightfully varied and includes examples from the famous pottery-making districts of *Choisy* and *Creil et Montereau.*

"Fleurissez vous, Mesdames"

One of the rarest and most charming, a set of eight, illustrates the old street cries of Paris . . . the flower vendor with her *"Fleurissez vous, Mesdames," "A la douce cerise," "Voilà le coco, qui veut boire,"* and others. A set of ten presents the occupations of women, *La Fruitière, La Cuisinière,* etc. In another the monuments of Paris are celebrated, just as they were in old wall paper, and those of London in *Une Semaine à Londres.*

Proverbs in Porcelain

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

T. R.—A Composite Portrait

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Theodore Roosevelt, by Walter F. McCaleb. New York: A. & C. Boni. $4.

IT WILL be a long time before a well-written life of Theodore Roosevelt will not be a source of great interest to observers of American social and political movements. Perhaps it will be even a longer time before the thoroughly definitive life of this eminent American can be written. Few men in any age have had a greater faculty for arousing the passionate admiration or the bitter antagonism of contemporaries. It would require an extraordinary degree of detachment and an amazingly judicial and objective mentality for one who lived in the Roosevelt era to write such a life.

Mr. McCaleb thinks he has attained this ideal. And, indeed, in the estimates he puts upon the Rough Rider's military genius he avoids anything like adulation. To have done more than he has done would have been an extraordinary achievement for this author, since he was among those who, being contemporaries with Roosevelt, were exposed to the extraordinary charm which that leader exerted upon men. His estimate, however, would perhaps have been more nearly just had he not sought information so largely from those in Roosevelt's entourage who made of him an idol. This story of "The Return from Elba," the determination of Roosevelt to be again a candidate for President, even though by so doing he assured the defeat of the man whom he himself had put in office as successor, does not ring true in the light of recent publications. It is impossible, for example, to read the later letters of Archie Butt, the military aide to both Taft and Roosevelt, without conviction that the latter had practically determined to seek the Presidency again before he actually moved out of the White House in 1908. The search for reasons for the break with Taft, carried on so patiently by Mr. McCaleb and other biographers, would be unnecessary if they would but admit that Mr. Roosevelt liked the Presidency, that as he himself said, he had in it "a bully time," and that he wanted to get it again.

The 1912 Election

Nor will individuals who happen to be informed as to the traditional methods of procedure in the national convention accept unquestioningly the clamorous cry of the Progressives in 1912 that Roosevelt was "robbed" in the regular Republican convention at Chicago. It was essential for the success of his independent candidacy that it should be made to appear that he had been treated unjustly in that convention. At no time, however, did it appear that, had he been granted all the delegates he claimed, his nomination could have been assured. He received 107 ballots and needed in all 540 for nomination. But the outcry raised by his supporters, among whom were many men who had the ear of the public, convinced the whole United States, practically, that he had been the victim of a sinister plot. The independent campaign upon which he entered could have had but one result. It did in fact assure the election of Woodrow Wilson, one of America's greatest Presidents.

Nothing could be more interesting than to speculate on what might have happened had Roosevelt either been nominated at Chicago or accepted loyally the result of that convention. In the former case he would most certainly have been elected and would have been in office at the time of the World War. There are many, who are far from being unqualified admirers of his character, who believe that in such event war would have been averted. In the latter event he would have succeeded Taft, and have been in office when the United States was dragged into war.

Readable and Valuable

But useful as Roosevelt might have been in the White House at such a time, and much as he might have accomplished by making clear the purpose of the United States to intervene should war be declared, no one who reads Mr. McCaleb's story of his service in the Spanish-American War will question the wisdom of President Wilson and the chief military authorities in denying him a command in Europe. It is frequently the ironical determination of fate that men should be denied the opportunity to do that in which they think they might achieve great distinction, although given the chance to prove themselves great in their use of human endeavor. Roosevelt was a great President. He wanted to be a great soldier. It is unlikely that eminence in the profession of arms would have come to him even had the opportunity been granted. His record in Cuba was one of gallantry but of bad judgment, and of a self assertion at times narrowly approaching insubordination. Politics, not arms, was his profession, and although prone to depreciate both politics and politicians, he became a master in every political art.

Mr. McCaleb's study of him in this capacity is both readable and valuable. Indeed, its high readability is a striking characteristic of this book, which while painting no new picture of President Roosevelt has indeed made a convincing and attractive composite of the literary portraits heretofore presented to the public.

L. A. G. STRONG

Author of "The Garden," July Choice of the Book League of America. Published in England by Gollancz and in the United States by Knopf, It Was Reviewed in These Columns Feb. 28.

The Discoverer of Australia

New Light on the Discovery of Australia, by Henry N. Stevens. London: Henry Stevens Sons & Stiles. 12s.

ASK the average person who has given no special attention to the subject, "Who discovered Australia?" and he is likely to answer, "Captain Cook." But if the reader of this book has been under such a misapprehension, he may derive comfort from learning that, although many people have known that Australia was discovered two or three centuries before Captain Cook's time, there has been considerable disagreement as to which of several obscure claimants to the honor is most deserving of credit. This volume indicates that the most worthy candidate for fame is one whom nobody has hitherto taken very seriously, namely the Spanish captain Don Diego de Prado y Tovar. By leaving a journal which has only recently been discovered, this hardy conquistador assured himself a tardy niche in the hall of early navigators.

Prado accompanied Pedro Fernandes de Quiros on his notable voyage of discovery in the South Seas in 1605-06. The story of how he and Torres, after Quiros had returned to America, discovered Torres Strait and northern Australia is for the first time set forth in detail in this journal, which is also issued by the Hakluyt Society as a supplement to its earlier volumes on the voyages of Quiros edited by Sir Clements Markham. It is now clear that Prado, not Torres, was in command of the expedition, and those who favor making monuments of maps might well commence an agitation for changing the name of Torres Strait to Prado Strait.

The principal portion of this interesting volume is devoted to the original Spanish text of the "Relacion Sumaria de Don Diego de Prado y Tovar," with an annotated translation into English by George F. Barwick, formerly keeper of printed books at the British Museum. Mr. Stevens, in his introductory and explanatory essay, examines the respective claims of French, Portuguese and Dutch navigators to be known as discoverers of Australia, and finds them wanting by comparison with the Spanish right to this title, algthough the Dutchmen who made a voyage in the ship Duifken in 1605-06 apparently ran the Spaniards a close race. In those days, Dutchmen were competing with Spaniards in all the known seas, and in many uncharted waters.

The story of how Prado's manuscript journal came to light after three centuries of oblivion is almost as interesting as the chronicle of the doughty sailorman's discoveries. The Stevens firm several years ago acquired by auction at Sotheby's several thick volumes of miscellaneous papers, which formed part of the Spanish manuscripts collected by Sir Thomas Phillipps. Some time later, a partner in the firm, Robert R. Stiles, found time to go through these papers, came across the "Relacion" of Prado, and realised that it must have considerable historical importance. After the manuscript had been acquired by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, its publication was decided upon.

Prado's reputation not only as a discoverer and navigator, but also as a man, has been the gainer by this revelation. Whereas earlier writers have described him as a mutinous and insubordinate officer, he is now shown in a much more favorable light, due to the additional information supplied not only by his own journal, but also by other documents here published for the first time. An obscure navigator has come into his own as a valiant commander and discoverer.

L. R. M.

In Defense of Wild Life

Thirty Years War for Wild Life, by William T. Hornaday. New York: Scribner, for the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. $2.50.

WITH an armed force of some 7,000,000 "sportsmen" invading forest, field and marshland to threaten extinction to many insufficiently protected species of American wild life, it seems but logical for Dr. Hornaday to choose a militant title for his book.

One is not surprised, therefore, on turning its pages, to discover much shooting. Shouldering a weapon loaded with facts and figures and displaying an aim rendered accurate through many campaigns in defense of wild game, Dr. Hornaday scores a succession of direct hits against the "bag limit" gun toters and their meeker brethren, the compromising "conservationists."

Bringing to date the conclusions and reiterating the warnings uttered inh is widely quoted book of 1913, "Our Vanishing Wild Life," the author emphasises his contention that, without the fixed law, the regulaton and the Big Stick, no "free" game of any kind, anywhere in the United States, can be preserved from extinction.

With diagrams and charts and photographs making graphic the lesson, the reader is unfeeling indeed who does not agree with the author that there must be some immediate and sweeping reforms in the game laws while there is still game to save, since the army of annihilation is yearly gathering new recruits.

As is befitting a volume of combats, forays, retreats and victories, Dr. Hornaday does not omit to bestow decorations for heroism under fire. Perhaps the most notable of these is awarded the Congress of the United States, for it is to this body that the book is dedicated "as a small token of appreciation of its generous services to wild life during the decade from 1920 to 1930, in new legislation to provide game sanctuaries, and to reduce excessive killing privileges."

Also, like a good general, the author makes plain his strategy for the defense of the game citadel. It is contained in a list of 18 measures recommended to federal and state governments in which is included the proposal to pass immediately the McNary-Haugen bag-limit bill, with amendments providing for the reduction of all open seasons on waterfowl from 12 or 14 weeks to eight weeks only, and for the elimination of the baiting of all waters to be shot over, together with the use of live decoy birds.

If in his vivid narrative, Dr. Hornaday allows an occasional note of bitterness to detract from his logic; if a sense of futility seems at times to weaken his courageous utterances, the tolerant reader will recall that behind the author's plea for the saving of the game is the memory of the buffalo, the elk, the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, the Labrador duck, and other game that once grazed on America's plains and enlivened her skies—the memory of vanished flocks and herds!

Cervantes, Cinema Style

Cervantes, by T. R. Ybarra. New York: A. and C. Boni. $3.

MR. YBARRA is an American newspaper correspondent of Spanish descent. Hence his interest in the greatest of Spanish writers and hence his manner of expressing that interest. In a foreword, he states that he has written "about a man who wrote a great book, not about the great book that he wrote." It is difficult to determine the class of readers for whom he has written; for those who know nothing about "Don Quixote" will scarcely be interested in Cervantes, while those who do know their "Don Quixote" will certainly know at least as much about its author as this book has to tell. Moreover, to tell the story of Cervantes's life with practically no account of his masterpiece (except the facts of publication, dedication and the like, and some ecstatic exclamations regarding its merits) is surely to leave out the heart of the matter. The reader who is (in the literal sense) unquixotic will search here in vain for information to supply his deficiency.

Instead of attempting to raise that vague and fictitious personage, the general reader, to the level of his noble subject, Mr. Ybarra has deliberately lowered his subject to the level of the general reader. He takes for granted that no one who is likely to read his book has ever heard of the battle of Lepanto or of Don John of Austria. Only specialists in history will have inquired into such musty and dusty matters. Yet somehow we should have thought that Lepanto is not an extremely erudite theme; readers of G. K. Chesterton have had excellent opportunities to read about it in prose and in verse. Naturally Mr. Ybarra assumes the point of view of his public when he discusses such matters as pastoral poetry or Gongorism or the building of the Escorial. He does commend some of the "Exemplary Novels," but he does not attempt to support his advice that they should be read by indicating any of their merits. As criticism, then, the book is worthless; but in fairness to Mr. Ybarra it must be emphasised that he has not undertaken to write literary criticism.

His book is about the man, and he tells a vivid tale of Cervantes's career. It opens with the battle of Lepanto, painted in startling colors, with shouts and flashing guns and much sword play, like nothing so much as a movie set of a sea fight. Then, having plunged into the midst of things in true epic fashion, we turn back the calendar and hear about Cervantes's early life, the Iberian landscape being painted in similar style. Then Italy; and presently the five years' imprisonment among the Moors. At length the ransom painfully gathered together by family and friends while Gloomy Philip, who can spare not a dollar for the most illustrious genius of his reign, wastes millions on the Escorial. Then the long years in government employ and the first failures and small successes of Cervantes's career as a writer. Then "Don Quixote" and fame (but always poverty) and the false Quixote put forth in rivalry by an enemy and the second part inspired by the spurious continuation.

All this in rapid staccato style, with an abundance of exclamation points and incomplete sentences and facile adjectives and well-worn figures of speech (for example, "proud as Lucifer"). The historical present, that trap yawning for the modern biographer who desires to "jazz up" his style, catches Mr. Ybarra again and again. When we lay down the book we feel as though we had attended a costume-piece at the cinema; "Doug," cutlass in teeth, may appear at any moment over the ship's side or rattle his chains in prison or hug the wall of a moonlit Moorish town as he makes his escape from the Moslem. If we already know the grand story of Cervantes's life we'll have learned nothing new; but "we" are not the readers whom Mr. Ybarra has in mind, for "we" have heard of Lepanto and even of Lope de Vega.

The interesting illustrations are reproduced very badly on the soft, rough paper. There is a perfunctory bibliography but no index. S. G. G.

Bird Life in England

Bird Life in England, by John Kearton. London: Philip Allan & Co. 12s. 6d. net.

THE untiring patience of the author in his study of bird habits and the excellent photographs of live birds, many of which were secured only by the expenditure of hours of patient watching, are especially impressive features of this book. The series of photographs representing the growth of a blackbird day by day, literally from the egg to a full-grown bird capable of flight, in a fortnight, furnishes a study in the rapid development of nestlings that will surprise the uninitiated. That these extraordinary life documents were secured only at a cost of great patience is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Kearton has accomplished in this volume what is not an easy task—the joining of much ornithological data regarding the more common birds of England with highly interesting anecdotes of happenings in the bird world which have come directly under his eyes. The author's ingenuity, displayed in fashioning scarecrows to save from voracious rooks the remainder of a brood of young blackbirds, may furnish a helpful suggestion to bird lovers, who are often in a quandry as to the best means of protecting nestlings from feathered marauders which take a heavy toll from the defenseless broods.

While considerable attention is given to birds round about London, other sections of England are not neglected. Songsters of the Sands, Birds of a West Surrey Moor and the Birds of Lundy are among the chapter headings of this highly readable volume.

The lonely island of Lundy, lying in the Bristol Channel some 12 miles from the nearest land, is a favorite haunt for many sea birds. Its isolated situation, few inhabitants, rough seas and dangerous currents make Lundy an ideal nesting ground for them. First consideration is given to the puffin, from which it derives its name. The Scandinavian name for the bird being lunde, addition of the word ey, meaning island, easily produces the name of Lundy, that is "Puffin Island." The author's account of the vast inroads made upon the little auk when its plumage was used to decorate milady's hat recalls the similar tragic story of the snowy egret which came near to extinction in Florida and was saved only through the most strenuous efforts of the Audubon Society of America. Fortunately, interest in the live birds has won and it seems that there will be no repetition in civilized countries of such frightful onslaughts upon bird life.

Kittiwake and the great black-backed gulls, guillemots and razor bills, ravens and peregrines, cormorants, shags, oyster catchers and shearwaters are among the sea-going birds which find domicile in the lonely island. Skylarks, meadow pippits and stonechats are common among the 42 varieties noted by Mr. Kearton, and while gannets were formerly numerous on the island, they have been driven away by the powerful foghorns which, because of the almost incessant mists, send out their alarming tones day and night. Choughs also have been driven away by the blasting among the granite cliffs which formerly furnished secure home sites for this persistent cliff dweller.

For its fascinating illustrations, its entertaining anecdotes and its substantial information about birds of England, this volume will be found a valuable addition to the library of every student of bird life in England.

ALBERT P. GILMORE.

Prof. Robert E. Spiller of Swarthmore College, in collaboration with Philip C. Blackburn of the New York Public Library, is compiling a bibliography of the works of James Fenimore Cooper, to be published in a limited edition by William Farquhar Payson.

In Memory of the Imagists

Imagism and the Imagists: A Study in Modern Poetry, by Glenn Hughes. Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press. $4.

CLIQUES and schools in literature and the arts form, exist for a while and disappear, leaving behind them sometimes something of value, sometimes mere memories of vanished enthusiasms. There was imagism in poetry before the imagists, and there is imagism now that the imagists as a fairly well defined group have ceased to exist. Amy Lowell delighted to point to passeges of imagism in the poetry of Keats; she might have found such in many poets, but she preferred to look for them in Keats because he was her favorite poet. She went so far as to "relate" Keats to the Japanese. Yet she was merely on the fringes of the imagist movement and not even on the fringes for a very long while. Her dominating personality helped to put the other members of the coterie "on the literary map," but she was never the real leader, only the exploiter, the showman. Her enthusiasm drew D. H. Lawrence into the vortex; but he, too, did not properly belong in that galley. Ezra Pound experimented with imagism and passed on to some other "ism." J. G. Fletcher and F. S. Flint were closer to the center; and at the center were Richard Aldington and H. D. (Miss Doolittle). These are the Seven that make up this early-Twentieth-century Pleiade; though it takes some straining of the imagination to count two or three of them among the Seven.

Professor Hughes treats the movement historically; and since the group is now broken up it is possible to obtain sufficient perspective to consider it in that fashion. He begins with the question of origins; and once more we have to read about Baudelaire's "Correspondences" and Rimbaud and the pioneers in the domain of vers libre and the manifestoes of various Parisian cliques and the importation of these new ideas into Britain and America. Toward the close of this sketch of the origins the name of Ezra Pound looms large and presently we hear of Flint and of T. E. Hulme. Then follows a history of the movement from about 1911, when H. D. "arrived in Europe" and Miss Harriet Monroe began to issue Poetry: A Magazine of Verse. This chapter is documented with antiquarian zest and detail; and there is yet more zest in the account of the "critical reaction," where favorable comments upon the new poets are balanced by onslaughts from various reactionaries, chief among them from a poet of another (and greater) order, W. E. Leonard.

The course of the movement traced and its theoretical foundation indicated, Mr. Hughes then devotes separate chapters to each of his Seven. His warmest sympathy and admiration are apparently expended upon H. D., and rightly so, for Miss Doolittle's imagist verse, with its fragile, fragrant beauty, is the best that the school has to offer. With Lawrence Mr. Hughes has naturally some difficulty, for only a small portion of his entire output of verse belongs properly in this history. Amy Lowell he is inclined to underrate, as is the fashion for the moment. And long before he has finished with Mr. Pound he has left the movement far behind and is handling very gingerly the "Cantos" which are still in course of publication. "It is possible," remarks Mr. Hughes, "that some day the Cantos will take their place beside the long poems of Virgil, Dante, Goethe, Milton and Browning. It is possible, I say. Who dares prophesy definitely in such matters? If the Cantos end in limbo, then Pound will have failed colossally." A safely indefinite prophecy! Some readers of the Cantos will suspect that limbo is yawning as widely as they are as they read.

In Dispraise of Napoleon

Napoleon, by Werner Hegemann. Translated by Winifred Ray. London: Constable. 18s. net. New York: Knopf. $5.

ANY book that aims at dissipating the false glamour and "circumstance" of war is to be welcomed. Some time ago Mr. Hegemann gave us a work in which the sham repute of Frederick the Great was whole-heartedly demolished. He now essays the much more difficult task of undermining the glory of Napoleon, which, curiously enough, has been greatest in that very Prussia whose military prestige Napoleon overthrew.

Mr. Hegemann's method is similar to that he adopted in his former book. He makes no attempt to add another to the 50,000 already existing monographs on the Emperor. He imagines a kind of round table conference, in which all sorts of people, past and present, tell anecdotes, deny their authenticity, express opinions, refute them. Archbishop Whately utters his "Historic Doubts" concerning the very existence of the great man; Lord Rosebery is critical, G. Bernard Shaw mischievous, Emil Ludwig idolatrous. Mr. Hegemann's own views, so far as one can guess, are those of the host, who, when the rest have put in their observations, sums up the chapters in a few telling sentences.

I am not sure that this is the best method the author might have chosen. The effect is that of a rapid and plotless cinema, in which film succeeds film with bewildering irregularity. Sayings are quoted again and again; themes are dismissed before they are exhausted, and resumed later; and the main thread of the argument is therefore hard to follow. Proportion, again, is hardly observed. Queen Louise of Prussia, who crossed Napoleon's path at one point, receives a full-length portrait; and Toussaint l'Ouverture, apparently for the contrast his character and career offer to those of his oppressor, has a whole chapter to himself. There is a great deal of more or less irrelevant talk about Frederick the Great, whom one would think Mr. Hegemann had pretty thoroughly finished off already. As for Goethe, the 30 or 40 pages in which his admiration of the Emperor is analyzed might have been reduced to two or three. They amount to little more than this, that Goethe, though a great poet, was a portentous snob; and most people knew that already.

In spite of these defects, the book is unquestionably interesting, and there is much of real value in it. Though, I think, Mr. Hegemann does not lay enough stress on Napoleon's work during the Consulate—work which is his true title to fame—he is quite justified in drawing renewed attention to the charlatanism and vulgarity which went with the real greatness of the man. That he was an actor and something of a humbug is certain; and it is also certain that, like lesser men, he was unable to endure success. He was a gambler, always staking everything on his throw; and as years went on, he became more and more incapable of seeing facts and realizing possibilities. What he wished to exist, for him, was. In his attack on Spain, and in his whole conception and conduct of the Russian expedition, it is impossible to detect anything but a blind and besotted reliance on fortune, which he would have been the first to censure in anyone else. His egoism, and his reckless disregard for others—"a man like me," he said to Metternich, "cares nothing for a million lives"—led inevitably, as wise men clearly foresaw, not to mere failure, but to utter ruin.

All this, however, must not hide from us the other side of the picture. With the charlatanism was combined intellectual grandeur, with the meanness, magnanimity, with the lack of morals something not unlike moral greatness, with mephistophelian wickedness, something that reminds us of the goodness in Milton's Satan. It is easy to pick out the flaws and pretend they are the whole man: but it is difficult, says Acton, to exaggerate either the good or the evil in Napoleon. Of this Mr. Hegemann seems, throughout his work, uneasily conscious: and this makes its whole tone wavering and uncertain. The Napoleonic fascination has seized him in spite of himself, and he is constrained to mingle blessings with his anathemas.

E. E. KELLETT.

Backbone of England

The Shiny Night, by Beatrice Tunstall. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IN SEVERAL ways "The Shiny Night" by Beatrice Tunstall recalls the distinguished work of Mary Webb, who wrote of Shropshire as it was 100 years ago. In "The Shiny Night," as in Miss Webb's "Precious Bane," the scene is laid in the West Country of England near the Welsh border. Both writers have memorialised the old ways of the country folk, their speech, their customs which have descended from times past men's memory, their superstitions in which church lore scantily overlays sheer paganism. Beatrice Tunstall's novel is a little less "owd-ancient" than Miss Webb's were, and goes back only to that moonlit night when all over England beacon fires proclaimed the coronation of the young queen, Victoria. It continues to the night when other fires gave sign that England's queen had reigned for 60 years.

The valley about which Miss Tunstall has written is one where she was born and brought up and where her ancestors have lived since the time of William the Conqueror. In just such a glorious old parish church as Clock Abbott's she has worshipped, and just such a row of curious stone faces as were built into the front of the Image House often met her eyes.

The story has weaknesses. Coincidence plays too great a part; there are unconvincing moments. That, however, is not the main thing, and it becomes insignificant beside the stout, three-dimensional portrayal of the characters.

Since before the Normans came, Mercian farmers had observed the ceremony of Shutting the Corn, of Harvest Home, of Wakes and Souling Night, of Hoistings and Maypole dancing. Do they follow the old ways now? These ceremonies have been incorporated by Miss Tunstall into her story, for the most part skilfully and without giving the impression that the writer cares more for folklore than for the progress of her narrative. The dialect, of which there is a great amount, does not make difficult reading.

This book is an example of the power that lies in a writer's entire submergence in her subject and her whole-hearted enthusiasm for it. But these qualities alone are not enough to make a good book. Miss Tunstall is also able to create characters. She is able, too, to make her pen produce beauty, so that when she writes about old houses, fields and woods, and shiny nights, she evokes a long series of luminous and exquisite pictures.

China—Fact and Opinion

New Lamps for Old, by Anatol M. Kotenev. Shanghai: North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. $3.

THERE is a Chinese proverb which may be applied to books and their prefaces. Fu Yüe wrote it more than 30 centuries ago. "Knowledge," he said, "is easy. Action is difficult."

Anatol M. Kotenev quotes the ancient philosopher on several occasions. He would have done well had he remembered the proverb when he penned his own foreword. For Mr. Kotenev commits himself to a task far more simple of delineation than of fulfillment. He promises to interpret the Chinese scene with a depth that has escaped Western commentators. He would deal with "reactions rather than actions and consequences rather than events," which he regards as the only suitable approach to the interpretation of the Middle Kingdom. But the chief value of his volume lies in the well-ordered narrative into which it draws the complex course of Chinese history from the declining days of the Manchus.

Mr. Kotenev belongs to those interpreters of China whose viewpoint is distinctly anti-imperialistic. He may temper his phrases but hardly his philosophy. The events in China during the present century he views as "no more than the results of China's titanic struggle to get rid of foreign ideas and foreign forms of life, forced upon her by Western countries and Japan." He holds that "war against the foreigner" is the inevitable necessity until China shall have cast off the "last few links . . . that create in her a sense of inferiority among the other great nations of the world."

There are Western historians who will agree with him. And there are others who will take issue with such conclusions as that there is an almost innate distrust and animosity between America and Japan. Mr. Kotenev may accord Michael Borodin major credit for the success of the modern Chinese patriotic movement. He will find his assessment of the Soviet agitator in China both attacked and defended, but hardly dignified as an interpretation. For in this, as in numerous instances in "New Lamps for Old," the evaluation of actors in the Chinese drama progresses to the point of mere expression of personal opinion.

An outstanding example is Mr. Kotenev's characterization of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, leader of the T'aip'ing rebellion which swept China with carnage for 14 years in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Where Western historians picture Hung as a pseudo-Christian and fanatic, Mr. Kotenev extols him as a character of "commanding superiority." The lack of any adequate civic or political program in the days when the T'aipings made Nanking their capital finds contrast in Mr. Kotenev's picture of the rebel leader's high "administrative ability." And he talks of "literary talent and moral greatness" where others have depicted debasement and idleness.

The author remains on a more happy basis where he deals with events, documenting them extensively from sources ranging from Reuter dispatches to diplomatic correspondence and state mainfestoes. The volume's contribution to the bibliography of China lies in its compilation of detailed factual material. C. E. G.

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THE HOME FORUM

How Shakespeare's Favorite Books Were Bound

NOT many weeks ago, there appeared upon the Home Forum Page a pleasant article, signed "G. T.," touching upon Shakespeare's favorite books. With the list there given, so far as it went, I find myself wholly in accord. Ovid, and especially the "Metamorphoses," in Golding's translation; North's "Plutarch," Holinshed, and Marco Polo's far-flung adventures—"I will fetch you a tooth-picker now from the furthest inch of Asia"—all these he knew, and loved well; but there are so many other favorite volumes in his dramatic workshop, with which English readers are not generally familiar, even by name, that I am moved to discourse a little thereon.

Shakespeare, quite evidently, was a widely educated man, who, like his own Sir Andrew Aguecheek, could speak, probably, and read "three or four languages, word for word without book," namely—besides English—Latin, French and Italian. As for Greek, Jonson, who knew his man, tells us that he had not much of it; and Dr. G. H. Rendall has recently confirmed the fact that the writer of the Sonnets can have had little or no reading acquaintance with the Hellenic tongue. Shakespeare's book-learning, however, though wide and generous, was essentially that of the amateur, rather than the professional scholar, as himself freely admits.

The dramatist, it would seem, disliked school masters and systematically gibed at them, but most other men and women he loved—books also and dogs and horses as well. The noun "horse" occurs over two hundred times in his plays, or, including composite words, such as "horsemanship," nearly three hundred times, though I cannot name any book upon horses to which Shakespeare used to refer. Dogs are named about a hundred and seventy-five times, and when he wanted such veridical information about them as might make more vivid, for example, the behaviors of Launce's cur, in "Two Gentlemen of Verona," he turned—Admiral Holland tells me—to Dr. Caius' "Treatise on English Dogs."

For those matchless court-comedies, such as "Twelfth Night" and particularly "Much Ado," our Shakespeare—who in spirit, at least, it must be conceded, was courtier cap-a-pe—went, quite certainly, to Castiglione's famous book, "Il Cortegiano," or "The Courtier," published in Italian in 1528, and translated by Sir Thomas Hoby in 1561; though the dramatist, I believe, used, not Hoby's version, but that of Bartholomew Clerke done in 1571. This charming picture of life and manners at the Italian court of Urbino is the most popular of the three books of Courtesy then circulating widely throughout civilized Europe; and probably—in Lady Emila Pia's sparring matches with Lord Gaspar Pallavicino—gave Shakespeare hints for Beatrice and Benedick, and supplied him also with material for his consummate portraiture of that idealised prince of the Renaissance, Hamlet; for who will deny that Horatio's lines:

But look, the morn, in russet mantle clad
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill—

owe more than a little to a closing passage of "Il Cortegiano";

When the windows then opened on the side of the Pallaice that hath his prospect towards the high top of Mount Catri, they saw already in the East a faire morning like unto the colour of roses (Hoby)

For that tragedy, however, as one would expect in so long and broadly conceived a work, Shakespeare turned to many other books besides "The Courtier." For basic construction he probably read Belleforest's "Histories Tragiques," while for minor points he drew upon Stubbs' "Anatomy of Abuse," Gosson's "Apology for School of Abuse," and also Sidney's "Arcadia"; but for the main part of Hamlet's philosophy, he went I suspect to what in the fifteen-eighties was perhaps the most popular of all the books of philosophical Consolation then circulating in England, namely "Cardanus' Comfort," in the translation (1573) by that Gentleman Pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Bedingfield. "Cardanus' Comfort" is traditionally associated with Hamlet; and I could fill the remainder of my space with parallel passages, of which I can set down only one, when Cardanus writes: "Beastes therefore be able for one only arte by memory, not perceyving reason at any time"—words which reappear in Hamlet's complaint against his mother:

A beast that wants discourse of reason
Would have mourn'd longer.

For "All's Well" and "Romeo and Juliet," Shakespeare made occasional use of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure"; for "Othello" he borrowed from Warner's "Albion's England," Newton's "Herbal of the Bible," and a volume bearing the nicely alliterative title, "History of Four French Captains in Florida"; but for "Macbeth," in search of more realistically topical material, he went to sterner stuff, namely Buchanan's "Detection" of, and appended "Oration" against, Mary Queen of Scots (1572), who is a part historic original of Lady Macbeth. That volume he drew upon again and again, returning to it when, later in 1598, he first drafted "King Lear." Now "Macbeth," as all the world knows, is a royal tragedy of Scotland; but not every one realizes that "King Lear" is its companion piece, with France, instead of Scotland, for theme and setting; and few, it may be, could name the books which Shakespeare consulted for "Lear" such, for example, as "The Weeks" of du Bartas—probably in Sylvester's translation—D'Aubigné's "Les Tragiques," and—most interesting of all—the "Life of Gaspar Coligny," done from the French in 1576 by Arthur Golding, whose translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" has long been recognized as a favorite of Shakespeare's. Gaspar Coligny, the Huguenot Admiral of France, who fell at St. Bartholomew in 1572, becomes then, in "Lear," a noble prototype, standing historically for the old King himself, and also symbolically for France; and it is, I think, quite certain that the description of the storm in that sublime tragedy was based directly upon the passage in Golding's "Coligny," describing the violent tempest which battered the old Admiral when, at the time of the civil wars, he journeyed northward from Moulins toward Auxerre.

Lastly, as G. T. has not failed to note, we have Lady Capulet—not Juliet—remarking, in the manner of a bibliophile:

That book in many eyes doth share the glory,
That in gold clasps locks in the golden story.

Shakespeare's plays, we know, are called his "book," in the Introduction to the Folio; but the most personal of his "books," written in no character save his own, is the book of Sonnets. Imagine my pleasure, then, when rereading not long ago Chapman's "Revenge of Bussy," which I had long recognized as a counterblast to "The Revenge of Hamlet," I hit upon the following lines, which had somehow escaped me hitherto:

And as the foolish poet that still writ
All his most self loved verse in paper royal
Of parchment ruled with lead, smoothed with the pumice,
Bound richly up, and strung with crimson strings.

Here certain obvious clues, which I cannot enter upon now, gave me unmistakably Chapman's meaning; and I was made positively certain that Shakespeare wrote his Sonnets, and perhaps the poems as well, on royal parchment, lead-lined and pumice-stoned; and caused his book to be richly bound up and tied with crimson strings. A few days later I received from New York a copy of the Shakespeare Association Bulletin for April, 1930, containing a reproduction of the "Ashbourne" portrait of Shakespeare, described in the accompanying text as "a handsome courtly gentleman—apparently of high breeding." He is dressed in some gray-black, velvet-like material and wears round the waist "a dress-belt embroidered with gold." His left hand holds a gauntleted crimson glove, "richly embroidered with bands of gold," and—most significant of all—the right hand holds a book, officially described as a "missal," but much more probably, in my judgment, a copy of the Sonnets, "gold embroidered with broad red silk tie-ribbons of the same color."

Match all this with Chapman's words, above quoted, concerning the poems richly bound and "strung with crimson strings"; compare it with Lady Capulet's description of the volume, whose "gold clasps" lock in the "golden story"; and can there, I ask, remain henceforth any shadow of doubt concerning Shakespeare's preferred method of writing and binding his favorite poems and books?

F. A.

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Simplicity in the Greek Arts

English poetry has gone an altogether different way from the Greek, as has all the art that is not copied but is native to Europe.

This art, the art natural to us, has always been an art of rich detail. In a Gothic cathedral not an inch is left unelaborated in a thousand marvelous patterns of delicate tracery worked in the stone. In a great Renaissance portrait minutest distinctions of form and color are dwelt upon with loving care, frost-work of lace, patterned brocade, the finely wrought links of a chain, a jewelled ring, wreathed pearls in the hair, the sheen of silk and satin and fur-bordered velvet, beauty of detail both sumptuous and exquisite. It is eminently probable that if the temples and the statues of Greece had only just been discovered, we would look at them dismayed at the lack of any of the elaboration of beauty we are used to. . . .

So the lover of great literature when he is confronted all unprepared with the Greek way of writing, feels chilled at first, almost estranged. The Greeks wrote on the same lines as they did everything else. Greek writing depends no more on ornament than the Greek statue does. It is plain writing, direct, matter-of-fact. It often seems, when translated with any degree of literalness, bare, so unlike what we are used to as even to repel. All the scholars who have essayed translation have felt this difficulty and have tried to win an audience for what they loved and knew as so great by rewriting, not translating, when the Greek way seemed too different from the English. The most distinguished of them, Professor Gilbert Murray, has expressly stated this to be his method: "I have often used a more elaborate diction than Euripides did because I found that, Greek being a very simple and austere language and English an ornate one, a direct translation produced an effect of baldness which was quite unlike the original."

The difficulty is there, no doubt, and yet if we are unable to get enjoyment from a direct translation, we shall never know what Greek writing is like, for the Greek and the English ways are so different, when the Greek is dressed in English fashion, it is no longer Greek. Familiarity has made their statues and their temples beautiful to us as none are more. It is possible that even through the poor medium of translation we might acquire a taste for their writings as well, if, in addition to the easily perceived beauty of such translations as Professor Murray's Euripides, we were willing to accustom ourselves to translations as brief and little adorned as the original, and try to discover what the art that resulted in the Parthenon and the Venus has produced in literature. To be willing to learn from the Greeks in this matter also and to be enabled not only to feel the simple majesty of the Greek temple along with the splendor of St. Mark's and the soaring immensity of Bourges, but to love the truth stated with simplicity as well as the truth set off by every adornment the imagination can devise, to care for the Greek way of writing as well as the English way, is to be immensely the richer; it is to have our entire conception of poetry widened and purified.

Plain writing is not the English genius. English poetry is the Gothic cathedral, the Renaissance portrait. It is adorned by all that beautiful elaboration of detail can do. The words are like rich embroideries. Our poets may draw upon what they will to deck their poems. They are not held down to facts. Greek poets were. "The Greeks soar but keep their feet on the ground," said Landor. Our poets leave earth far behind them, freed by what the Greeks had small use and no name for, poetic license. —EDITH HAMILTON, in "The Greek Way."

Figureheads

Every nation loves the sea and the ships that carry them across it! The ancients believed that beyond the verge lay the unexplored mystery, something more splendid than the land they knew. To some it meant freedom, to others rest, to many activity and adventure. To those whose home land was bordered by the sea the visiting fleet symbolized power, bringing trade to their island and news from a larger world than their own. To the shipowner his vessel was a precious thing, upon which he lavished ornament and color till it was gay and beautiful, riding through the water like a living creature. The Romans gave their vessel eyes that she might see! They gave her a figurehead to guide her onward. The Greeks put the loveliest thing they had, the Winged Victory, at the prow.

The Vikings, masters of the salt waters, bade the dragon lead the way. It was their symbol of power, strong in victory. To the English in their golden age of discovery it was the lion, gazing over the ocean toward the setting sun that called them on. To all the figurehead was the first to advance, to leap into the unknown, looking out into the future.

The figures grew more mighty still, as the centuries multiplied, and the great seamen of the eighteenth century began to serve. The figureheads of the "Hood" and the "Collingwood" and the "Rodney" were carved with dignity and loving care. They stood by their ships through storm and calm; and, when the ships were done away with, they came to harbor by the peaceful waters of the River Thames. There they abide, forever gazing upward as if they hope that a newer kind of craft, floating in air instead of sea, might call them into active service once again.

Moth With Incandescent Eyes

Moth with incandescent eyes,
From a night of velvet skies
You have slipped into my home,
Little petal-winged gnome!

Debonair and unafraid,
On a lamp with parchment shade
You are dancing a ballet—
Wavering, elusive, gay.

Now you poise upon tiptoe,
Hold it just a moment, so!
Crawl upon my finger—there—
I return you to the air,

Air of night and velvet skies,
Moth with incandescent eyes—
Air which wafted you to me,
I return you willingly.

As you go, you gem the night
With your eyes like points of light,
And your silver-dusted wings
Freed for moonlit wanderings.

Now you flit beyond my home,
And I follow where you roam;
On your wings my thoughts arise,
Moth with incandescent eyes!

MARION STEWARD.

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A Little Church in Berchtesgaden. From a Painting by Carolyn G. Bradley

A NUMEROUS company of artists can paint well in oils, but those with ability to express their vision in pure, clean water color are by comparison few. Water color, well termed a "master's medium," is a glorious means of expression, if properly done. It embodies a sense of joy, but the painter who would use it must set down his ideas correctly at the first sweep of the brush.

Among those who work on paper is Carolyn G. Bradley of Indianapolis, whose list of prizes outruns that of many a nationally known oil painter. Miss Bradley is fortunate in living in that "art-minded" State of Indiana, which gives such generous recognition to its artists. It has offered her prizes, alike from its local fairs and from its salon in Chicago, yet she does not need to keep her work at home. For she sends it to New York, Baltimore or Washington, everywhere achieving favorable notice. One of her pictures was included in the list of paintings by American women, sent by invitation to London this spring.

She is a rapid but conscientious worker, who has received good training from eminent artists. Miss Bradley would never disgrace herself or her masters by allowing one spot to become muddy in color or opaque in surface. As she uses the heaviest of papers, she does occasionally wash a spot down to the clean paper, and, when thoroughly dry, apply fresh color. Consequently the eye is inevitably caught and held by the brilliant scintillation of her work on a wall, whether hung by itself or in a group exhibit. It has, as well, charm of subject matter, of composition and of draftsmanship.

Miss Bradley has painted boats on the New England coast, from New Jersey to Maine; she has had the good fortune to paint for two seasons in Europe, one spent in Portugal and Spain, the other in the Bavarian Alps, from which comes this bit of architecture and encircling mountains. The artist points it out as one of her few sunny subjects, for most of the days there were spent under an umbrella or the sheltering balcony of some quaint house.

In spite of the rain, her ardor for the little town of Berchtesgaden was not dampened, since she tells with characteristic enthusiasm of the colorful homes and costumes of the peasantry in the Alpine village.

This season will see Miss Bradley embarked upon a summer's painting in Venice, again under the supervision of Henry B. Snell, president of the American Water Color Society, with whom she has worked in Maine and on each of her European journeys.

En Avant

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TOUT le monde désire l'avancement. Soit que les idéales soient bien diverses, en général le but est le même, c'est celui du progrès. Soit que les définitions individuelles soient différentes quant à ce que veut dire l'avancement; cependant le désir de faire du progrès, d'avancer, est commun à tous.

Le monde avance. Une perspective trop proche peut nous empêcher de voir tout ce qui a déjà été accompli. Parfois, il est impératif de se réajuster. Un travail patient à propos d'une question quelconque est peut-être nécessaire afin de faire ressortir un nouveau point de vue, et de renoncer ainsi aux opinions étroites et tenues par égoïsme. Faire halte, c'est impossible. Refuser l'idée de l'avancement ou manquer d'accepter l'ajustement progressif, voilà ce qui conduirait à la stagnation et à une vue limitée, puisque alors le progrès serait arrêté. La simple disposition d'aller en avant ouvre le chemin pour une vision plus large.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne que "le progrès est la loi de Dieu" (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* par Mary Baker Eddy, p. 233), qui a créé l'homme à Son image et à Sa ressemblance et lui a donné l'empire sur toute la terre. Assurément, atteindre à l'héritage spirituel de l'homme voilà le vrai progrès; réclamer la domination donnée par Dieu, c'est s'approcher de la vraie liberté.

La marche hors de la servitude matérielle, envers la liberté spirituelle, est, en premier lieu, une marche mentale. Elle signifie l'abandonnement d'un sens imparfait et matériel de l'homme, et l'établissement, à sa place, du vrai sens de l'homme créé pour rendre témoignage à Dieu. Or, dès que cette vue correcte commence à poindre quel progrès y a-t-il au delà des normes limitées et des attitudes dépendantes. L'esclavage ne pourra plus jamais sembler aussi réel. Cette lumière révèle la maladie comme une prétention erronée qui ne fit jamais partie de l'homme. On reconnaît que, la limitation c'est l'ignorance de la provision de tout bien parvenant de Dieu, car tout ce qui est inharmonieux est faux puisque ce que Dieu a créé est bon. "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien."

Quand les Israélites marchèrent vers la Terre Promise ils suivirent la route la plus longue. Parce qu'ils n'apprirent pas la leçon d'obéissance rapidement, ni de bonne volonté, ils restèrent quarante ans dans le désert. La poursuite des Egyptiens vengeurs les poussa à l'oubli de soi, et leur permit ainsi de traverser la Mer Rouge. En arrière des années de souffrance, d'esclavage, de privation—en avant, la Terre Promise! Pourtant en regardant en arrière, se souvenant de la bonne chair de l'Egypte, ils se murmurèrent sur le prix de la liberté.

Quiconque accepte la croyance erronée d'une intelligence et d'un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu, se trouve en esclavage. Quiconque se tourne vers la matière au lieu de vers Dieu pour le secours succombe à un maître dur. Sur ce terrain mental d'Egypte le témoignage des sens matériels fait de chacun un esclave; mais personne n'est obligé de rester en Egypte, ou dans la solitude, car la route menant à l'harmonie reste ouverte à tous. La Bible nous fait voir comment chacun peut trouver la Terre Promise, et peut atteindre la liberté aujourd'hui. La disposition d'avancer renferme le pouvoir d'avancer justement. La mauvaise volonté, la méfiance, ou le défi ne se trouvent pas parmi ceux qui sont disposés à marcher en avant. Aucun pèlerin en larmes, ou plein de regrets se trouve au premier rang.

S'oublier soi-même et rendre impersonnel tout problème est une aide à l'avancement. "Ce Dieu est ma forteresse invincible; il conduit les hommes intègres dans le droit chemin." Par l'humilité on apprend comment mettre de côté les opinions personnelles et aussi l'importance de l'avancement, si grande que puisse paraître la lutte humaine. L'humilité renferme le secret de l'avancement obéissant, heureux et plein de joie.

Mary Baker Eddy fraya un chemin à travers le désert des croyances humaines, quand elle découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne. Elle rencontra de nombreux obstacles et une grande opposition, mais elle fit de chaque rebut une occasion pour prouver aux autres la vérité de la Science Chrétienne et ce que cette Science accomplit pour le monde. Pour elle il n'y avait que l'avancement continuel. En *Science et Santé* elle dit (pp. 323, 324), "La bonne volonté de devenir semblable à un petit enfant, et d'abandonner l'ancien pour le nouveau, dispose la pensée à recevoir l'idée avancée."

Parfois notre expérience humaine se déroule dans la paix sans arrêt. Puis, tout d'un coup, vient peut-être un changement de milieu, de position, dans la famille ou parmi les amis. On se sent séparé des amarrages coutumiers. Abandonner ce qui est familier, même dans les cas où cela ne serait pas entièrement à désirer, et s'avancer vers le bien jusqu'ici inconnu, produit le combat et la lutte. On comprend alors pourquoi les Israélites regardèrent en arrière.

La répugnance que nous éprouvons en quittant l'ancien pour le nouveau, n'est-ce pas l'effet d'une croyance que nous laissons derrière nous un bien quelconque ou, que le bien ne se trouvera pas à l'avant? Mais avancer devient un privilège joyeux, quand on apprend qu'il est impossible de laisser le bien en arrière, car le bien infini de Dieu nous assure ces bienfaits toujours présents.

Penser avec consistance et constance à la perfection de Dieu, aussi bien qu'à la perfection de l'homme cela nous avance, élargit nos vues et apporte à notre expérience quotidienne le bien abondant. Marcher en avant, signifie, marcher vers Dieu, et les preuves de la présence et du pouvoir de Dieu se trouvent à chaque pas du chemin spirituel.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Conjurer

When the post touches earth-bound words,
They flame on skyward wings;
And like a tree of dawn-stirred birds,
The dictionary sings!

—MORRIS ABEL BEER, in "Street Lamps."

Going Forward

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE desire for betterment is cherished by all mankind. Men may have differing ideals, but, generally speaking, all have one aim—that of advancement. Individual definitions may differ as to what betterment means; yet, the wanting to progress, to go forward, is common to everyone.

The world moves on. Close perspective may prevent the seeing of all that has been accomplished. There are times when readjustment is necessary, and perhaps patient work over some issue is required in order to bring out new views and lead to the relinquishment of contracted opinions, selfishly held. There can be no standing still. To refuse to advance, to fail to accept progressive adjustment, would induce stagnation, narrow vision; it would stop progress. Even willingness to go forward opens the way for broader vision.

Christian Science teaches that "progress is the law of God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 233), who created man in His own image and likeness, and gave him dominion over all the earth. Surely the attaining of man's spiritual heritage is true progress, the claiming of God-given dominion is going forward to real freedom.

The march from material bondage to spiritual freedom is first of all a mental march. It means giving up an imperfect, material sense of man and replacing this with the true concept of the man created to bear witness to God. Once this correct view of man is glimpsed, what going forward there is from limiting standards and dependent attitudes! Never again can bondage seem so real. In this light, disease is seen as a false claim which never was any part of man. Limitation is understood to be ignorance of God's supply of all good; for all things discordant are unreal, because what God made is good. "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

When the Israelites marched toward the promised land they went by the longest route. Because they did not quickly, willingly, learn the lesson of obedience, they remained forty years in the wilderness. The pursuit of the avenging Egyptians had made them forget self and thus they were enabled to go through the Red Sea. Behind them were years of suffering, hardship, slavery; ahead of them, the promised land! Yet, as they looked back to the fleshpots of Egypt they murmured over the price of freedom.

Each mortal who accepts the mistaken belief of intelligence and power apart from God finds himself in bondage. Everyone who looks to matter instead of to God for aid serves a hard taskmaster. In this mental land of Egypt, sense-testimony makes slaves of all; but none need remain in Egypt or the wilderness, for the road to harmony is open to all. The Bible shows how each one may find the promised land; how each one may attain freedom now. Willingness to march forward brings the ability to march rightly. Reluctance, mistrust, or defiance are not found among willing marchers. No tearful, regretful pilgrims are in the front line of march.

To forget self, to impersonalize any problem, aids one in going forward. "God is my strength and power: and he maketh my way perfect." In humility is learned the lesson of putting aside personal opinion, and the importance of going forward, however great may seem the human struggle. In humility lies the secret of obedient, glad, joyful marching.

Mary Baker Eddy blazed a way through the wilderness of mortal beliefs when she discovered and founded Christian Science. She encountered many obstacles, much opposition; but each rebuff was made to serve as an opportunity to prove to others the truth of Christian Science and what it does for mankind. Hers was a constant forward march. In Science and Health she says (pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea."

Sometimes human experience moves along evenly, undisturbed. Suddenly may come a change of place, position, family, or friends. One seems cut loose from familiar moorings. To give up things familiar, even when they are not wholly desirable, and to go forward toward better things as yet unknown, causes conflict and struggle. Thus, one understands why the Israelites looked back.

Is not reluctance to leave the old for the new the result of believing that some good is to be left behind, or that good is not to be found ahead? But going forward becomes a joyous privilege when one learns that it is impossible for good to be left behind, for God's infinity of good assures God's ever present blessings.

Consistent and constant right thinking about the perfection of God and the perfection of man takes one forward, enlarges one's borders, brings abundant good into daily experience. Going forward means going Godward, and proofs of God's presence and power are to be found every step of the upward way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christian Science." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Rose Garden at the Farm

(From an old diary)

Life on the farm, in this year of 1880, is satisfactory and at no time more so than in midsummer with the rose garden at its best. Nearly everyone in the near-by villages and on neighboring farms possesses roses; but no roses, it is generally conceded, on neighboring farms possesses roses; which grow in the old garden, on Texas John Smith's farm.

There are many things besides roses that are accepted as a matter of course, in these days. Among the many, rank names. The writing of Texas John, without quotation marks, is considered eminently proper and no one thinks it necessary to explain the reason for it. Not only is he a man of parts in the community, but his farm is one of the finest in a section of Michigan which is renowned for its fertile farming lands.

And the farm garden! It is at the rear of the spacious, comfortable house, at the left of the driveway, inclosed by white pickets which, in season, never succeed in doing their duty. Ramblers, climbers and long-stemmed "Jacks" refuse to stay within the inclosure, but lean over, creep under or twine around the outer sides of the would-be stern, yet really friendly pickets.

Each morning during June and July the daughters of the house prepare for the daily visitors, who seldom fail to come. Into the garden early, before the sun gets high, come these two young women, with garden shears and baskets. Deep pails, filled with cold water, receive the cuttings, and during the day the roses draw their refreshment, waiting for what may be called their presentation hour.

Sometimes the visitors arrive singly, but not infrequently as many as five or six vehicles may be seen drawn up along the driveway, between the farmhouse and the great barns which lie well to the east. Phaetons and surreys are the usual conveyances, with an occasional carryall, and upon rare times a high-seated trap, black in its body and yellow as to wheels.

Into the shaded parlor the visitors come. Their hostesses, Miss Agnes and Miss Florence, have not long to wait before the conversation turns to roses; and, even while remonstrances are being uttered, the daughters of the house insist that their guests must share in the beauty of the old garden.

The share—a sort of unwritten law, in vogue summer after summer—comprises a dozen roses to each caller. And the bestowal carries with it something of a ceremonial. It means much more than a neighborly exchange. There is an exquisite graciousness of manner in these daughters of the house. There is an affection for the flowers and for the old garden, full of memories of other summer days, an affection which both giver and recipient feel. For months these friends look forward to these yearly visits. Roses from the farm garden are both a reminder and a fulfilment.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

AMONG the most interesting of one-man shows recently opened is the exhibition of paintings, water colors and woodcuts by the Tyrolese artist, Herbert Gurschner, which was inaugurated at the Fine Art Society by His Excellency Baron Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister.

This young artist was born in 1901 in the Tyrol, and held his first exhibition at Innsbruck when he was only 15. A year later he entered the Munich Academy—where he was the youngest student on record—and since then he has exhibited with success in Germany, Italy and also once before in London.

His present exhibition includes his paintings of "The Annunciation" and "The Water-Carrier, Amalfi," both of which attracted much attention last year when shown at the Venice International Exhibition. In addition to these and other subject pictures, Gurschner is showing at the Fine Art Society a number of admirable landscapes, some keenly characterized portraits—among his sitters being William Tallman Russell and Beatrice Kean Seymour—while some of his very latest paintings are the brilliant decorative flower pieces, among which "Red Geraniums" deserves special praise. The extraordinary range of this young artist, in both subject and media, is demonstrated in well over 100 paintings, water colors and woodcuts.

While all his work is direct, vigorous, fresh and personal, his religious subjects have won special praise from experts. J. B. Manson, director of the Tate Gallery, praises his "Annunciation" for its "poignant atmosphere and simple originality of conception."

* * *

William S. Horton, the American artist who has lived for many years in Switzerland, is showing at the Grieves Gallery, New Bond Street, a delightful series of paintings of "Gstaad, the Village in the Valley." Picturesquely perched among the highlands to the north of the Rhone Valley, Gstaad, which was an unsophisticated village only a few years ago, has now developed into a popular center for winter sports. That it still retains much of its old-time charm, however, is clear from Mr. Horton's pictures. Keenly interested in various effects of light, Horton is an impressionist—or rather a luminist—in style, in that he delights to analyze color and express it in terms of broken pigment, sparkling and prismatic in hue. But he also has a good eye for design, as we may see especially well in his decorative triptych, "The Village in the Valley." Horton has painted Gstaad in all weathers and at all times of day. He shows us its life in winter and in summer from dawn to dusk, while some of his most beautiful pictures are effects of moonlight, among which "Soir Bleu," "Moonset, Early Morning" and "Clair-de-Lune" are exceedingly lovely examples.

* * *

Florence Engelbach, who has not exhibited in London for some years, is enjoying a well-deserved success at the Beaux-Arts Gallery with her exposition of flower paintings. A former student of the Slade, Mrs. Engelbach (née Neumegen) before her marriage painted portraits and figure subjects with considerable success. Now that she has taken up painting again she has specialized in painting flowers, and her new pictures show a great stride forward in technical mastery and brilliance of color. These oil paintings have two very remarkable qualities, first their personal distinction in design, and second, the rare luminosity of their color. In her "Bunch of Roses," for example, we seem to feel the light actually shining through the pink pigment, while a similar brilliance distinguishes her "Tulips and Irises," in which she has succeeded in harmonizing the most audaciously vivid hues. Her peculiarly delicate sense of atmosphere and lighting is well exemplified fied in "Cyclamen," just a pot of flowers against a window through which we see a garden, a simple subject but treated with great refinement and subtly decorative in its natural but well-ordered arrangement of accessories. This painting has already been acquired from her exhibition for the permanent collection of the Birmingham Art Gallery.

* * *

Mrs. Evelyn Cheston (1875-1929), whose memorial exhibition is now open at 5a Pall Mall East, was for many years a much respected contributor of landscapes in oils and water color to the New English Art Club. Influenced to a considerable extent by P. Wilson Steer, under whom she studied at the Slade School, Mrs. Cheston excelled in depicting those wide expanses of undulating wooded country which are happily still so typical of rural England. "Taunton Vale," "Stormy Weather, Somerset" and "Isle Vale" are oil paintings which show her gift for dealing with the light and shadow which animate these vistas, while "Cheddar Vale" reveals how she can express vast distance even in a small water color. Beautiful also was her treatment of foliage in less extensive views, and this, as also her fine sense of composition, is admirably seen in a masterly water color entitled "Under the Walnut Tree." A great lover of rural England, Mrs. Chesterton in her pictures has passed on to future generations visions of verdant loveliness which must always command admiration alike from judges of good painting and lovers of the beauty of natural scenery.

Modigliani, and L'Art Nouveau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

THE tradesman must acquire habits which will save him time. His appraisals, his enthusiasms, soon shape into a set of stock phrases which are to be depended upon. The critic plies his trade often with the same economic resource. He soon learns his schools, the masters and celebrities; he tosses off phrases which, at their first use, exact a great deal of thought, but which, with repetition, become rather glib. Readers may often yearn for some fresh note in the prose of art criticism. At best an opinion is arbitrary; why then should it not permit variation?

These thoughts occur while visiting the galleries in Paris, in regard especially to L'Art Nouveau. In America we are so accustomed to the new modes being served up to us as a toothsome salad with a number of ingredients—some spiced, some of delicate flavor, some undesirable—that when the plat du jour has but one ingredient, we blink. It is different seeing a gallery crammed full of Modiglianis, when one has been accustomed to seeing pictures by that youthful rebel in the society of Matisse and Picasso and Derain. The critic, confronted with the galaxy, sails along suavely, commenting casually on the "ravishing" Matisse, the "superb" Picasso. The comment on Modigliani may not click off so easily on the typewriter keys, though we recall one littérateur who thought him "perfectly swell."

There are rows and rows of Modiglianis at Bernheim Jeune's, rows of plain people made rigid and carved down, to shape more easily into cylinders. The egg-shaped heads sit upon the shoulders somewhat askew; the outlines are incisive, the surfaces sculpturesque, the colors tasteful in a plain way.

The Medieval Note

In his brief career, Modigliani nurtured the vogue for the archaic; he responded literally to that discovery of Cézanne's about all things in nature being shaped like cubes and spheres and cylinders. There is more than a hint of the sculpture of the Congo in Modigliani's work. In the veritable modern fashion, he depicted lowly folk, retained a rigid simplicity and employed color to enhance and not just decorate the pictorial scheme.

Looking more closely at Modigliani, with all his simplicity, is something of an intellectual exercise. It proves the extent of one's knowledge of the past. In many respects, do these innovators lean upon ways used long ago—or do they create afresh?

Modigliani impresses us less with the Negro element and a forced primitivism than he does with the medieval note. There is more of the Gothic in his work. Solid though his portraits may be, in mood they are ethereal. The blue-eyed peasants have the same ingenuousness as the sculptured portraits which adorn the portals of the cathedrals. The heads, wrenched aside, acquire expression in the elementary way the medieval Madonnas acquire grace by thrusting a hip out to one side. The attenuation of features was a common device among those earlier stone carvers for gaining spirituality of expression. Among modern artists attenuation is increased to distortion.

The eclecticism and inconsistencies of L'Art Nouveau are not to be sneered at. It is a salutory transition. Modigliani and others of the open revolt made a very noble effort to salvage the art of painting from the sluggish waters of naturalism and to restore it to its earlier estate, aloft.

Attenuation and Distortion

Few of us appreciate the intensity of artist's desire to fight off the inexorable dullness of painting with visual exactness; how distraught he becomes with the gradual diminution of imaginative resource. To escape the boredom of the relaxed posture, he twists the head to one side; to overcome the commonplace truth to measure, he attenuates or distorts. He makes no effort to match colors; on the contrary he deliberately substitutes strange and unusual hues.

The tendency seemed bizarre at first, but our eyes have grown accustomed to the changes, as our ears have grown sympathetic to strange intervals in music. Commercial art has absorbed gratefully many of the innovations. Distortion and unnaturalness have been characterstics of pictorial art. Only after we have been lulled with so much obvious, photographic art can we be startled by the weird effects people object to in the new school.

It seems that the orientations in late years more than justify all the hideous output produced by charlatans in the name of modern art. With the artists that count, it has not been a matter of startling the populace, but rather has it been an answer to that craving for appropriate elevation. The artist oscillates between the worlds of fact and fancy. He seems to be best off when he remains halfway between the extremes.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Reproduced by Permission of the Fine Art Society, London.
"Sunrise in the Dolomites," by Herbert Gurschner

The Future of the British Film

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

BRITAIN'S greatest contribution to the world of the screen has certainly not been the British film. Many fine British films have been produced, especially during recent years; but if a patriotic Englishmen were asked what gift of supreme value his country had made to the development of the cinema, he would reply, not "The Lodger," or "Enter Sir John," or "Tell England," but Charlie Chaplin and Ronald Colman, Clive Brook, and George Arliss. Britain's principal accomplishment in the world of the motion picture up to now is that she has been able to cry halves in America's greatest achievement, the Chaplin comedies.

It may not always be so. The British film has hitherto been handicapped by lack of commercial success. It has had little financial backing. One reason why British producers have not turned out super-films like "Ben-Hur" or "The Birth of a Nation" may, of course, be that they have not had the necessary ability; but another reason certainly is that they have not had the necessary cash. In most arts history would indicate that, if anything, poverty is favorable to excellence. Great novels have been written, great music composed, great pictures painted, over and over again, by men and women who have had scarcely enough money to buy paper, ink, canvas, and paint. But it is not so with the cinema, which is the child of wealth and luxury. A film is the result of so much cooperative effort, it requires such a combination of changes of scene, and of histrionic, technical, and imaginative skill, that no producer can do really satisfactory work unless he has at his command a reasonably generous financial allowance. Till recently British producers have never had enough money to give them a chance.

Changing Status

But all that is rapidly changing. It is changing because the British film is beginning to hold its own with foreign competitors in the country of its origin. In the first nine months of 1927 Britain imported £662,048 worth of films; in the first nine months of 1930 she had begun to supply her own needs so thoroughly that the value of imported films for that period amounted to only £273,694. Still more encouraging is the fact that British film exports have increased from 289,661 feet in 1927 to 721,244 feet in 1929. The commercial success which the British film is beginning to enjoy is at last giving British producers an opportunity to show what they can do when untrammeled by conditions of poverty.

But it is well to face the situation clearly. Some of the advantages which it is often claimed that the British film now enjoys do not on examination turn out to be advantages at all. The American movie attained its position of world preëminence partly on the ground of merit, and partly because of uniquely favoring circumstances. At the moment when the American picture was establishing its hold upon the audiences of the world the nations that might have been its rivals were engaged in the European war, leaving the United States with a clear field and no opposition. Equally favoring circumstances of a different kind have been claimed for the British talkie. But hardly with good reason.

Language Problems

It has been pointed out that England is near enough to the Continent to bring over to her studios European players to make foreign versions of her pictures at comparatively small cost, thus enabling her to have better opportunities than her rivals of overcoming the language barrier of the talkies. But technical advances have already taken this geographical advantage away from Great Britain. René Clair's device, exploited for the first time in "Le Million," of introducing a pair of English commentators into the French film to explain the action to audiences unable to follow the main dialogue, has shown the producers of every country a method of making their pictures universally intelligible at a trifling cost.

Again, the fact that the British film studios are situated in London, while most American films are made in Hollywood, thousands of miles away from New York, has been hailed as giving English films an advantage through enabling them to call upon the services of celebrated stage players at will. If Hollywood wants the services of a famous stage actor elaborate arrangements with Broadway have to be completed; but in Britain no such difficulties arise. A player can make films in the mornings and afternoons, and appear on the West End stage at night. Madeleine Carrol, for example, has been making a talkie while fulfilling a stage engagement.

But here the question naturally presents itself. Do stage players form th ideal material for cinema purposes? Obviously, they must continue to do so as long as film producers confine themselves to adapting well-known stage successes for the screen. And this is what many British producers have been doing in the recent past. But the conviction is growing that the translated stage play is not the ideal talking picture, which is a different art with a different technique, to which the corollary would seem to follow that it requires a different set of interpreters. The business of stage playing is far from being the same as that of true film playing, and in future it is probable that the film will more and more train its own executants. If this is so, Elstree in this particular direction will have no advantage over Hollywood.

It is, on the whole, a satisfactory thing that this should be so. The British film has enough strength in it to hold its own without the help of any adventitious assistance from external circumstances.

H. M. H.

William Archer

William Archer: Life Work and Friendships, by Lieut.-Col. C. Archer. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s. net.

ABOUT a decade ago William Archer began to make his fortune (in the material sense of the term) in the United States. His play "The Green Goddess" had an immediate success which was repeated from one end of the country to the other. When he wrote that play he was already 64. Between that visit to the United States, toward the end of 1920, and his first visit in 1877, when he contributed two articles to the San Francisco Chronicle for $12, much had happened to him in many parts of the world, and especially in London.

Most of that intervening period had been devoted to the drama, though never, before "The Green Goddess," did he himself write a play. He translated the works of Ibsen, and he did more than any other man to make Ibsen known to the English-speaking world. He introduced his young contemporary, G. Bernard Shaw, to newspaper editors in the early eighties, and prevailed on him to write his first play by providing him with the scenario of a plot.

His own principal function was that of a dramatic critic and writer of books on the living drama, and his real life work lay in his untiring and passionate effort to establish an atmosphere in which serious men of letters might be encouraged to give their work to the theater, and the public would look to the theater for intellectual refreshment.

His conception of criticism was essentially international in its point of view. Just as he felt that England ought to move intellectually by absorbing the ideas of the Norwegian Ibsen, and enjoying the plays of the Frenchman Rostand, so it was one of the dreams of his life that the English-speaking people of Britain and America should be brought closer together in their appreciation of literature and drama.

It is his brother, Colonel Archer, who has written the present account of his life and works, and has brought together the interesting collection of letters written to him by distinguished friends. It is a careful, sympathetic and thoughtful biography, written by one who knew the mentality as well as the career of William Archer. The family to which they belonged had had long and close association with Norway, and it was his visits to the country and knowledge of the language, and his voracity for books, and especially dramatic literature, which first drew William Archer to Ibsen.

In the work of Ibsen he found what, as a critic, he at that time missed so much in English drama—the handling of dramatic situations by one who had the approach of a poet, and the effort to present in dramtic form situations taken from real life. "Back to life" became the maxim which Archer never ceased to urge in his critical writings; and again, "Back to literature and ideas."

Those two aims were always in his thought in dealing with the drama. He was offended by the artifice, unreality and sentimentalism of the theater of the eighties—qualities which have not entirely disappeared today. He did not expect to succeed in getting rid of these elements, but he believed, and he was justified in believing, that in both England and America there was a large and growing public which would respond to a fine drama if theaters could be found not exclusively devoted to commercial interests. It was the ambition of his life to assist in the setting up of an endowed National Theater in which a finely trained company of actors in a suitable building should always be available for the production of the best conceivable drama.

"I was born," he wrote on one occasion, "with an instinctive, unreasoning, unreasonable love for the theater simply as the theater. . . . But close upon the heels of this mania for the theater came another and still more absorbing passion—the passion for high thoughts and beautiful words, for things delicately seen, and subtly thought, and marvelously imagined. . . . And it has been the instinctive, inevitable effort of my life to make these two one flesh."

That, indeed, was the end to which the whole of his critical propaganda was subject—whether the propaganda took the form of tilting at prejudice, promoting the foundation of repertory companies, opposing an unintelligent and irresponsible censorship, or simply praising the good when he found it. Few will deny that the atmosphere today, in both England and America, is far more favorable to living and intelligent drama than it was 30 or 40 years ago. William Archer's is at least one of the influences which have helped to make it so.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

'Glamour'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The British International film, "Glamour," written by Seymour Hicks, who also plays the leading rôle, was directed by Harry Hughes ably. Equally good are the photography and sound recording. The story is a modernized version of the old stage play, "David Garrick," in which an actor undertakes to disillusionize a damsel who has formed a romantic attachment for him. At her father's request he attends a dinner and there disgusts her with his assumption of disreputable behavior, much to his own distress, as he had not known that the girl was to be the unknown young woman whom he had come to love. All ended happily in the play. In the film the girl dismisses the actor, offering a twist that imparts considerable force and pathos to the story. The dinner party is given a too farcical tone, perhaps in following too closely the similar scene in the old play. Although the story is stagey, the ending gives semblance of reality to the whole affair, and the opportunity for some brilliant acting by Seymour Hicks; once more revealing the fact that this fine serious artist has too long been hidden behind the buffoonery of a good comedian. Margot Grahame plays the part of the girl well. Others in the capable cast are A. Bromley Davenport and Basil Gill.

Russian Painting

Masterpieces of Russian Painting, edited by Michael Farbman. London: Europa Publications.

As befits the extraordinary exhibition of Russian Ikons, seen this season in Boston and New York, an attractive volume has been published, plentifully illustrated with black-and-white and color reproductions, treating these works from several viewpoints. The exhibition caused a stir among art-lovers in the United States for it offered opportunity to see at once a whole school of painting, to trace the growth and decline, to capture from an abundance of examples the genuine decorative taste, the inordinately patient technique, the lingering archaisms. For those who were not fortunate enough to see the Russian show, the Europa Publications has done a great service.

No less important are the essays contributed by specialists and connoisseurs. Sir Martin Conway treats the history of Russian painting, especially in reference to the common practice of overpainting. But recently has there been the definite pursuit of "uncovering" pictures until they yielded in the lowest layers works of a further antiquity. Reproductions of these earlier ones are shown in the volume—for example, "Our Lady of Vladimir" and "St. Nicholas the Wonderworker." Russian art had the same monumental origin as Italian. The two schools branch out eventually from a common root—Byzantium.

Roger Fry, the English critic, takes up the discussion from the point of view of a western European. "Like the musical composer, the Russian artist stretched and molded the inherited material to fit the peculiar stresses of personal feeling." He finds the plastic values reduced to a minimum, though western Europe had been working assiduously toward a plastic ideal during the same centuries. Prof A. I. Anisimov discourses on "Bloom, Over Refinement and Decay," while Igor Grabar treats of restoration. A catalogue raisonné concludes the volume.

D. A.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — "The Chance of a Night-Time" is interesting as being written direct for the screen by a playwright, Ben Travers, author of a series of extremely popular farces, most of which have been screened. "The Chance of a Night-Time" sags a bit in the middle, but on the whole it is decidedly good fun. The dialogue is neat and pointed and the plot good.

The hero, after a tiff with his fiancée, finds himself taken off to a country house where at a ball he is mistaken for the absent dancing partner of a young woman who is performing there. His performance is so bad that he is turned out of the house, but his charming partner accompanies him, and they decide to go into partnership for life.

It is all very amusing, though occasionally a little overdone. The principal parts are well played by Ralph Lynn and Winifred Shotter; though Lynn is too much inclined to overload his part and not let the humor take care of itself.

"Avalanche," at the Pavilion, produced for the Aafa Company by Dr. Arnold Fanck, is the second film dealing with Alpine life that London has seen lately. The other was "The Song of the Alps."

The skiing exploits of "Avalanche" are saved from monotony, as those in "Song of the Alps" were not, because the audience is allowed to see that even experts sometimes make mistakes. Again, the grandeur of the snow-covered mountain scenes, and the magnificent photographs taken from above the floating clouds, are made the background of a story which is rational and coherent, even if not particularly enthralling.

But here, emphatically, the story is not the thing. It is as a tour of the mountain tops, a revelation of the bursting glaciers, a glimpse of the difficulties, the dangers and the excitement that beset the work of a rescue party when the crevasses are beginning to open, and the avalanche is rushing down the mountain slopes, that this film achieves its effectiveness.

New Russian Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Not every Russian film is a masterpiece. Nevertheless, even in a comparatively indifferent picture like Alexander Room's "The Ghost That Never Returns," shown at the Stratford Palladium, one feels that the Russian producer is at grips with a big subject, and that the thing may at any moment burst into life and vigor.

This story, which narrates how an imprisoned strike-leader, released for a single day after 10 years' punishment, placed himself at the head of another insurgent workers' movement, may be full of exaggeration; but the spectator cannot help being grateful for the clean break which it makes with the crime films and the silly romances which Hollywood and Elstree turn out with such exasperating regularity.

In its uncut form "The Ghost That Never Returns" has been criticized because the strike-leader's wife, instead of giving way to transports of joy on his return, devotes herself first to helping on the strike. This has been condemned as absurdly unnatural and impossible. It may seem impossible, according to the conventions of the romantic western film. That merely indicates that these conventions need to be brought into closer conformity with the facts and events of human life.

Brooklyn Summer Show

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

PAINTINGS, sculpture and drawings by European artists form a summer group exhibition which is to remain on view at the Brooklyn Museum until Oct. 1.

Following the general custom of this institution, the items were selected with the intent of showing what had not been made familiar by other exhibitions in New York. The largest group of an individual artist's work is the assembly of more than 60 examples of the sculpture of Sergei Yourievitch, whose classical leanings are indicated in his graceful figures, touched by symbolism and instinct with movement. "The Dancer Nattover" conveys a joyous eager action, a fullness of expression and a simplicity of effect that are characteristic of this sculptor's figures and portraits. He offers a relief from the abstractionists and the modelers who delight in decorative surface detail. He does not deal in distortions on the one hand or saccharinities on the other. He secures accentuation by means of intensification rather than exaggeration.

Selection, rather than abstraction, may be taken as a clue to the forcefulness of Olive Rush's delicate evocations. Putting down in a mere breath of tone, sometimes, the significant lines and areas in her compositions painted in the Navajo and Pueblo Indian country, she conveys to us the essence of her themes. A great deal may be left out of a picture, if nothing without meaning is put in. Kai Gotzche carries abstractions so far that the forms become attenuated to conform with the design. This artist has the primitive approach to simplification, putting down an uncommon degree of emotional indication. There is humor in some of these pictures; in others is balanced feeling for long lines rhythmically opposed.

* * *

Irene Weir, who has exhibited widely since her post-graduate work at the Yale School of Fine Arts, shows 22 works, including murals, decorative compositions and landscapes, together with sketches made at sea. This painter has clearly worked out a personal style and a compositional formula that results in big, eye-filling pieces that engage attention because of the unification into which the component parts are brought. Her designs are fundamental in that they are based on the whole space to be filled, and are not composed of isolated parts brought forcibly into reconciliation. "The Garden of Hesperides" is built up out of diagonals in positions of movement opposed to horizontals and verticals at rest. The trunks of trees on either side bend inward toward a symbolical group of figures, inclosing the whole and completing an architectural effect. In "Oleanders and Mimosa," and other flower subjects, a centrifugal design is used with a stirring effect of movement in a still-life theme. The color relationships in all these pictures have a dynamic quality, in that values of contrast and recurrence have been given thorough consideration in planning each canvas.

Another artist who has attained to a personal note and sounds it with ease and fluency is Paula Eliasoph, who, judging from the number of loans in her group of 27 pictures has been winning deserved recognition. This painter not only has an individual characteristic line, but also has found a solution for the problem of using rhythm extensively without falling into monotony. This rhythm takes the form of a patterning of colored shapes, as in groups of leaves in a tree. These shapes vary in size and are never precisely alike in outline. Furthermore, the blue-greens of these areas are never washed in twice in just the same way. Contrasting to this bluish green note is the reddish yellow line used in the tree trunks, a line that is seeming casual and wandering, yet which sums up in a whole design as functioning firmly. The color scheme, with its marked structural delineation, attains to a decorative effect that makes a pleasing spot on a wall, fulfilling primary pictoral purpose, and not letting you down when it comes to the secondary test of examing the composition in detail.

* * *

Douglas Brown shows a group of water colors that indicate a flair for flicking on washes in summary yet sufficient statement. Beniamino B. Bufano's modeling takes on added charm from his brilliant use of color in various gleaming materials. Frieda Hauswirth Das offers a score or more souvenirs of painting journeys in India, and William de Leftwich Dodge provides us with glimpses into the past of the Maya civilization's temples and pyramids. Yun Gee painted in France, yet remained Chinese, to our greater pleasure in his impressions of Western themes. Stefan Hirsch defines "Powerhouse, Niagara Falls" in pure line and mass, and escapes dryness because of his emotional use of color. Stylized figures by Leo Ziemssen Moll provide arresting incidents among the sculptural exhibits.

Joseph Lomoff has carried color analysis far, together with manipulation of form in a sort of kaleidoscopic scheme of dynamic design. Within his formula he attains to balance and movement, complicated yet always in delicate adjustment. Hanz Meyer offers polar seascapes and Agnes Pelton shows further examples of her ingenious inventions of symbolical forms. In particular, one is held by the weaving and ascending rhythms of her "White Fire." Miklos Suba finds patterns everywhere—in bridges and shooting galleries and at bathing beaches.

One gallery is given over to the work of the international group, with Theresa F. Bernstein, David Burlak, Eugene Dunkel, William Meyerowitz, Lue Osborne, Saul Raskin, Joseph Teichner, Florence Weber and others showing paintings characteristic of their styles.

Fitzwilliam Museum Extension

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cambridge, Eng.

AN EXTENSION of the Fitzwilliam Museum has been opened, consisting of eight new galleries on two floors. The cost—£104,000—has been defrayed by William J. Courtauld of Trinity College, Stephen L. Courtauld of King's College and S. Renée Courtauld of Newnham College. This new series of rooms will be known as the Courtauld Galleries, and they embody the latest ideas as regards art gallery construction and equipment.

So successful has been the architect, A. Dunbar Smith, that in these rooms Cambridge may boast of having the best-lighted picture galleries in Europe. Not only is the system of lighting as near perfection as has yet been devised, but the division of the large picture galleries into bays has yielded many advantages. It has increased the wall space, done away with the tedious effect of the "long wall," and—not least important—allowed lower walls.

The use of "Gaboon mahogany" for wall-covering is completely successful, this pinkish wood forming both an agreeable and harmonious background, and also appearing to help the luminosity of the interior. All the details of the fabric, as well as the show cases and other furniture, have been designed by the architect, and the galleries are as handsome to the eye as they are serviceable. An excellent feature of the ceramic room downstairs is a reserve-alley—behind the wall cases—which gives students access to the reserve collections not on public exhibition.

This extension of space has enabled the museum authorities to rearrange the pictures, many of which can only now be seen properly for the first time. The paintings of the Dutch school, which formerly had to be crowded together, have gained immensely by this new hanging, and the fine quality of many of them is now properly appreciated. The paintings of the Venetian school have also gained by the new system of lighting and the ampler spacing now possible, and never before have visitors to the Fitzwilliam, been able to appreciate so well the silvery loveliness of color in the great Veronese which is one of the treasures of Cambridge.

In addition to the paintings—which range from the important Primitives of the Marlay Bequest to a fine group of paintings by Augustus John and other moderns—the Fitzwilliam Museum now possesses the finest collection of ceramic to be found in England outside the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert. To the important ceramic collections bequeathed by Marlay, Leverton Harris and others, there has now been added the Glaisher Bequest. Two of the new galleries on the ground floor are devoted to this collection, which consists in the main of English pottery of the pre-industrial period, but also includes a large and important series of continental earthenware, stoneware and porcelain, and a few examples from Hither Asia.

The two remaining new galleries on the ground floor are temporarily given to a loan exhibition of silver plate from the various Cambridge colleges. These had not been assembled together for public inspection since 1895. The Cambridge colleges—and Corpus in particular—are exceptionally rich in fine early examples, for though much was melted down at the time of the Civil War, more escaped this fate at Cambridge than at Oxford.

The Cambridge exhibition includes 18 examples of the exceedingly rare Pre-Reformation plate. In several of the examples of the early Reformation period it is interesting to note that German influence made itself felt in the ornamentation of silverware as well as in the theology of the period. A fine example of Elizabethan silver is the Essex Cup, which is the possession of the University, as distinct from the possession of the colleges.

No museum in England has advanced more in every way in recent years than the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the addition of the Courtauld Galleries now for the first time allows its rich variety of art treasures to be shown in an appropriate manner.

F. R.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Idomeneo' as Revised by Strauss

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA

RICHARD STRAUSS, ultra-modernist, avowed cacophonist and extreme revolutionary of 25 years ago, is today the great "classicist" among important contemporary composers. No longer a revolutionary, he has the satisfaction of witnessing his own fame—an experience enjoyed by few of the great masters.

In this ex-modernist, we have the extraordinary example of a musician who in later years completely disavows the governing convictions of his youth. Strauss's indifference toward the young modernists of today is well known; he looks askance at them and fails to realize that some (only some) of them may be great masters in the making, and Strausses of tomorrow. Strauss's great admiration in his latest and "clarified" period goes out to Mozart. Certain scenes in "Der Rosenkavalier" gave the first evidence of this tendency, "Ariadne" followed the same path, and much in Strauss's later works points in that direction.

Richard Wagner it was who composed a partly new version of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," providing a new close which was Wagner's more than Gluck's. Now Strauss has done the same service for Mozart. He chose "Idomeneo," one of Mozart's earliest operas and one of those that have been well-nigh forgotten. Mozart wrote it at Munich, at the age of 25, for a carnaval performance in 1871. From its very beginnings, "Idomeneo" seemed ill-fated. The contemporary press paid little attention to it and it soon disappeared. Subsequent alterations made by Mozart himself met with little success, and later revivals failed to win more than a passing favor for the work. Now, simultaneously three new versions of "Idomeneo" have come out; one by Richard Strauss, one by Hermann Rother and a third one by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari.

Book Rewritten

Of these three, Strauss's new edition of Mozart's opera easily deserves the greatest attention by virtue of its author's illustrious name. And Strauss has done a thorough job in reshaping "Idomeneo." Dr. Lothar Wallerstein, general stage director of the Vienna Opera, was commissioned to write what is virtually almost a new book. Strauss has not only retouched Mozart's music; he has regrouped entire scenes and arias, and has added much music of his own.

But even the combined efforts of Strauss and Wallerstein have not succeeded in producing a work that sustains interest. The libretto, by Varesco, the Salzburg abbé, has gained in conciseness through Wallerstein's alterations, but it has not lost what was its weak point from the outset: its lack of human appeal and dramatic logic. Too much of the plot depends on the "deus ex machina," that useful subterfuge of helpless dramatists and librettists, and far too much on sea wrecks, tempests and sea-monsters which come and go to suit the needs of the book-writer. Dr. Wallerstein has done his utmost to bring order and sense into so weak a libretto, but he could not succeed in overcoming the impossibility of the plot itself.

Mozart's music for this confused libretto is the work of a youthful genius, with the accent on the adjective. Of the later, and great Mozart, there are only traces in it, particularly in the choral scenes, which are of sweeping dramatic force. But Mozart does not speak his own idiom in this music as yet. Too much of it is clearly influenced by examples of masters that had come before him: Bach and Rameau, and lesser luminaries. Mozart's biographers have explained this from the fact that "Idomeneo" is a work from Mozart's "Sturm und Drang" period; his youthful enthusiasm and self-confidence inspired Mozart to attempt a work that should surpass those of all his predecessors and contemporaries. In this ambitious desire, Mozart went rather too far in an attempt to out-Gluck Gluck, to outdo the accepted examples of current Italian and French opera. The result was none too happy.

Strauss's Additions

Strauss's own share of the music is, to his contemporaries at any rate, the most interesting portion of the work. He has recomposed most of the recitatives, and his retouching hand is clearly noticeable in much of the harmonization and orchestration. At one point Strauss quotes his own Helen of Egypt when that mythological personage is alluded to in the libretto. Wholly Strauss's own is the Interlude in the second act, which depicts the episode of the Sea-monster with gripping realism and yet with classic clarity. The crowning achievement of this new "Idomeneo" score, however, is its Finale, which in its lovely melody and beautiful leading of the voices ranks with the justly famous "Rosenkavalier" trio as one of Strauss's most wonderful inspirations.

The Vienna Opera's production of "Idomeneo" was on the whole splendid, with the two authors of the new version, Strauss and Dr. Wallerstein, responsible for the musical and the dramatic performances, respectively. To emphasize the unreal, fairy-tale character of the plot, the singers were dressed in costumes of the Van Dyck period. That seemed surprising, but have we not seen Strauss's "Legend of Joseph" ballad staged at Vienna in settings of the Renaissance period? Wallerstein made the best of these fanciful costumes and of modern lighting methods, to obtain striking stage pictures.

Vocally, Elisabeth Schumann was the high light of the evening, with her interpretation of Ilia, the Trojan slave — Mozart singing of a purity rarely found in these days. Maira Németh, as Ismene (who replaces the Elektra of Mozart's original), was vocally brilliant in her big aria, though not always a true exponent of Mozart style. Richard Mayr was authoritative and impressive in the small rôle of the Priest. Kalenberg, as Idomeneo, was satisfactory, not more, and Eva Hadrabova, as Idamentes (a rôle formerly sung by a male soprano) was not even that. The chorus sang excellently, and the Philharmonic Orchestra played as they always do under Strauss—which means a standard that few orchestras can rival and none surpass.

The Kaleidoscope

SO SATISFACTORY are the Milton Aborn revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan operas proving at Erlanger's Theater, New York, that they will run well into the summer. It is expected that "The Mikado," with which the season started, will be put on again, after the coming presentations of "The Pirates of Penzance," "Iolanthe" and "Ruddigore." Plans are under consideration for keeping the company together for a tour next season.

"The Skin Game"

Showings in the United States have begun of "The Skin Game," talking film version of Galsworthy's drama. This picture was made in England under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock, and has a strong cast including Helen Haye, Jill Esmond, Edmund Gwenn, Ronald Frankau, Edward Chapman and John Longden.

"Tankstelle"

"Die Drei von der Tankstelle," the second of the Ufa productions to be presented at this company's New York theater, the Cosmopolitan, is a cheerful light story with musical interruptions, describing the romance of three young men who open a gasoline filling station to regain their lost fortunes. All are smitten with a flirtatious customer, played vivaciously by Lilian Harvey. After keeping the trio dangling as long as they amuse her, she chooses the handsomest of the three gasolineers, played with dash by Willy Fritsch.

More Science

Travel pictures having returned to public favor, several companies are making them. Fox already has a long list called the Magic Carpet series in readiness for general showing next season. They are being exhibited in advance at the Newsreel Theater in New York. Columbia is also making a series called the Rambling Reporter shorts. Much is promised for one of these, "The Land Nobody Knows," a talking and pictorial description of a trip through the Guadalupe Mountains of New Mexico.

"The Mashie Niblick"

The Bobby Jones series of talking film shorts, "How I Play Golf," maintain their general interest, though golf addicts would like to see more of the time in these pictures given to an exposition of fine points in the game. In "The Mashie Niblick" Leon Errol is the comic foil to Jones. Errol bounces his ball three times off the tree that stymies him. Jones comes up and lifts the ball over the tree on to the green. Then he strokes the ball several times to the pin from a distance of 90 yards or so. One shot, made looking down, shows how Jones's head is continual by the axis of his pivoting swings.

"Sporting Slants"

Warner Brothers, makers of the Jones series, has issued a one-reel picture called "Sporting Slants," with Ted Husing as an unseen speaker, explaining various phases of athletics participated in by older boys and girls, including wrestling, gymnastics, hockey and basketball. There is no padding in this picture, either of excess footage or pointless chatter. It is sure to be of interest to high school pupils particularly.

Interesting Brief Pictures

A recent Silly Symphony utilizes Mother Goose melodies, bringing many of the familiar characters in with antics to music played with marked rhythm. A Paramount Pictorial has a scene in the hippopotamus haunts of Abyssinia, with a descriptive talk by Lowell Thomas. On the same reel are the Morgan Sisters exemplifying harp playing, and Joe Kirkwood in explanations of difficult golf shots. R. K. O. has experimented with travesty in "Stout Hearts and Willing Hands," a melodrama with a strong cast, including Frank Fay, Lew Cody, Mary Carr, Laura La Plante and Alec. Francis. A recent Pathé short, "Diamond Experts," has Ty Cobb, Jack Coombs and Dazzy Vance exemplify niceties of baseball strategy.

Current news reels feature a plea for peace by Ramsay MacDonald, made at 10 Downing Street, especially for Movietone. This comes patly at a moment when pictures of military pageants in several European countries are also being screened. The Prime Minister calls war a failure, not a triumph, of government; a waste of national wealth. No one country can secure peace, he says; peace is an international venture. Other items include exemplification of the pipeless organ, a spectacular German outboard motor race, and the rowing victory of the Navy at Poughkeepsie.

E. C. S.

'A Knight Passed By'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—David Horne presents "A Knight Passed By," by Jan Fabricius; English version by W. A. Darlington, at the Ambassadors Theater. The cast:

Kate	Joan White
John	William Fox
Anne	Peggy Ashcroft
Peter	David Horne
A Stranger	Nicholas Hannen

Something of the glamour, something of the unreality of Columbine, Harlequin and foolish Pantaloon clings to the protagonists of this delicate little play of Mr. Fabricius which is so far removed from the robust melodrama of "Insult," already seen in London, that it establishes at once the wide field commanded by this Dutch playwright's nimble pen. At the same time it is just this quality of the artificial masquerading in the up-to-date trappings of modernity that may prove baffling to the average playgoer.

The story is perilously slight, and in the scheme of its unfolding, with its suggestion of a play within a play, there is sufficient artificiality to conjure up visions of a poet's possible handling of such gossamer material; albeit Mr. Darlington's sensitive English prose contains passages of real beauty, notably in the love scene between Anne and her overconfident Knight. But here the old axiom of letting the audience into as much of the secret as possible has been deliberately—one supposes—discarded.

In a comedy of only five characters, of which two are almost in the nature of artless Prologue and Epilogue, a succession of duologues is almost inevitable; and here again a play-doctor might have been of use. He certainly would have diagnosed an overgenerous amount of talk, not all of it interesting or vital. But the play is fresh and tender, and beneath its often charming opalescence flows a gentle current of human nature, brought to the surface every now and then by the actors' skill.

Miss Ashcroft brought to the part of Anne all the disarming qualities of her youth, together with an exquisite feeling for the growing light and shade of the character. From the submissive, wistful childishness of the first act, she passed easily to the awakening of stronger emotions, and the volte-face to high comedy with its hint of tears was brilliantly achieved. The sureness of her touch throughout the play is amazing in so young an actress. Mr. Hannen's bold attack, his romantic air and his sense of humor lent poignancy to the sincerity of his sudden awakening. Mr. Horne's pompous and slightly smug actor-manager provided an excellent foil to the audacity of the philanderer. Miss White, in a neat little sketch of a bewildered maid, and Mr. Fox in the somewhat indefinite character of a strolling player completed the quintet harmoniously.

J. T. G.

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ARTHUR JUDSON

Arthur Judson, Mus. D.

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MUSIC education and musical management must be kindred pursuits, if Arthur Judson, president of the Columbia Concerts Corporation, could be invited by Denison University, at Granville, O., to attend commencement and receive a high honorary degree. For Mr. Judson invested himself on this occasion with no mere master's habiliments, which might be appropriate to him as a distinguished man of business, but he put on the gown and threw over his shoulder the hood of a Doctor—everybody knows the trimmings and the lining, who has been present at academic ceremonies; and Doctor of Music means nothing if not teacher of music.

That seems strange to say, too, of the man who some years ago set up the enterprise known as Concert Management Arthur Judson, and who now directs a combination of musical bureaux the largest ever formed in America; a merger, supposing the word to hold after the amalgamating process is over, that might include all the bureaux in the country, if it were not for our need of just a little old-fashioned competition to keep us attached to the past.

But to show that "teacher of music" correctly describes Mr. Judson, he was actually, as a young man, an instructor in a conservatory; or, to make relations plain, he taught in the music school of the university which has awarded him the degree. More than that, if he made me understand him aright when talking to me the other day, he was professor of the violin. In any case, the reason for his holding a post at a conservatory at all was that he played the violin, having himself been schooled by masters of first-class rating.

Why Not a Conductor?

A violinist! Why, then, did he not become a conductor? For they say that two demands ought to meet if you want to direct an orchestra: You should have an understanding of a stringed instrument, since the orchestra is fundamentally a string ensemble; and you should be adept at organization. Well, I think Mr. Judson passed conducting by because to begin with he did not regard himself as a remarkable violinist, and if that were not enough, he doubted if the time had come for an American to attempt winning first honors at symphonic interpretation. He believed, as I gather from him, that for a while yet the conductors to hold prime authority in the concert halls of the United States would have to come from Europe.

To repeat, Mr. Judson was, early in his career, a teacher. And yet, let's see about the position he filled in the music school of Denison University. He appears to have been the dean. Now may a dean properly be called a teacher? Perhaps he merits a bigger designation; and Mr. Judson should possibly be referred to as having been an educator.

All the more valuable, therefore, any remarks he might offer on the subject of education. When I met him, I ventured to ask him what he thought of the policies of the richly endowed conservatories that have lately been instituted in the American field.

Beginning Wrong

Unhesitatingly and outspokenly, he replied:

"Those responsible for them are beginning wrong—at the big end. In America, we ought to wait for conservatories to grow up of themselves, when we can no longer get along without them. We need first, many years of good concerts, given everywhere. We'd have conservatories finally, and we'd have the right kind; and we'd have composers as well. These developments do not take place by forced action."

Daring and surprising observations, it strikes me, though I should pay no special attention to them if made by a casual musician with whom I chanced to converse on the street or in a general gathering. They would impress me, in such an event, as ordinary joy-out-of-life comment. But Mr. Judson is by no means the sort that spoils the pleasure of things. Indeed, he can put more pleasure into a concert hall of 3000 seating capacity than almost anybody else I know about. His purpose is set, I can see, on the most lofty standards; and he has got to be convinced that money lavishly expended upon education can of itself achieve the end.

Subscribers Only

Lest discussion get out of balance, Mr. Judson (I will keep on with the "Mr." because he has not acquired the "Dr." when I called on him) is something quite different from either educator or head of a musical bureau to his time. For he dropped education long ago, and he leaves bureau routine largely in the charge of his office staff. Principally, he is manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra and of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. In orchestral management he has won his chief repute; and his labors have been successful beyond fair limits, even causing havoc and disaster. He has carried his policy of good concerts so far that people can no longer gain admission to the halls where he gives them. In extending the best music to the public he has shut the public out. Subscribers only, once the season of his two orchestras has begun at Carnegie Hall, have opportunity of listening. Others, except as someone now and then relinquishes a ticket, must stay away.

Speaking of tickets, what contempt Mr. Judson has for them!

"I was called to New York," said he, "to peddle tickets. But I did no such thing, and never could have if I had wanted to. What is a ticket worth, and who is so simple as to consider a ticket of any value? You put on a good concert, and that's all the question comes to. Make the concert a good one, and you'll have an audience."

As to what he means by the phrase "good concert," I refrained from asking him. For a complete answer could hardly be anything short of his autobiography. It would doubtless shape itself somewhat from his boyhood musings in Dayton, O., a good deal from youthful precept received when practicing the fiddle under the tutorship of Bendix and Lichtenberger, still more from experience gained as dean of the Denison music school, and most of all from skill acquired when planning orchestral campaigns with the conductors, Stokowski, Mengelberg and Toscanini.

Gewandhaus Orchestra in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE just received a visit from the famous orchestra of the Leipzig Gewandhaus, which was founded in 1743 and has not since interrupted its musical activity. Its present little outing across Europe was entirely justifiable, because this society has long remained faithful to its good town of Leipzig, where there was built for its use a veritable temple of art. Upon the pediment of this temple is engraved the rather disturbing device, "Res Severa verum gaudium," which might, at first sight, disturb musicians by the austere interpretation that could be placed upon it; but it is enough to hear this orchestra to be reassured as to its sentiment.

Undoubtedly, it has not the exceptional quality of timbre of certain German orchestras. One feels that it does not aim at charm and mellow depth. Its sonorities are very clear but a little crude. The general discipline is remarkable. The string quartet is of extraordinary lightness and elasticity, and the wind instruments have no heaviness. But the ensemble at times lacks majesty and fullness.

Bruno Walter had not given himself much trouble in composing his program. That did not hinder the excellent orchestra from giving us an exceptionally warm and new interpretation of "Euryanthe" or from performing the two movements of the Symphony in B minor with tact and taste.

The performance of a Mozart concerto was particularly pleasant. It had the advantage moreover of an attractive presentation. In the fashion of the harpsichord players of the eighteenth century, Bruno Walter conducted this delicious work seated at the keyboard and performing the soloist's part. A few blinks of the eye, a few nods of the head, a hand raised during a silence of the piano, were amply sufficient to maintain a close contact between piano and orchestra. Here is an experiment that may become unpleasant to the self-esteem of certain heroes of the baton who have an exaggerated idea of their importance. The Gewandhaus orchestra, playing without conductor, found the means of investing with the most able precision the concerto, which is all delicacy, mobility and volubility. Which proves that when a work is prepared with sufficient care, its conductor can perfectly well cease to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

A pleasant atmosphere of affectionate familiarity is induced moreover, by the presence of the conductor at the piano, surrounded by his accompanists. Alfred Cortot had already provided us with this charming sight. The conductor who thus puts his "hand to the plough" seems to draw from it an added authority and prestige. He collaborates more actively in the common work. He holds in his two hands all the threads of the score. He is no longer the foreman who gives his directions from the height of a platform without taking part in the labor of the workmen. One sees him take possession of one of the implements of the workshop, one sees him with his companions fraternally forging the musical chain with its inflexions and rhythms.

His left hand, after having struck a bass note, rebounds to give encouragement to the flute or bassoon, and the right hand, after having played a passage, hovers a few seconds in the air to give a friendly signal to the drum and to fall again the next moment upon the keyboard, which is waiting for a chord. In scores like those of Mozart, this intimacy in collaboration invokes the happiest atmosphere.

Facing the Shadow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Everyman Theater, "Facing the Shadow," a new comedy by James MacHale. First performance, June 8, 1931. The cast:

Sarafield Flynn	Wilfred Shine
Nancy Flynn	Mary O'Farrell
Cathie Flynn	Kathleen O'Dell
Marty Flynn	George More O'Ferrall
Solomon Mirzinski	Sydney Benson
Matt Connell	J. A. O'Rourke
Patsy Durkin	Adrian Byrne
Ted Hooley	Christopher Steele
Mr. Bardon	Joseph Wright

"Facing the Shadow" is Manchester with humor. The story is played out in one of those dingy living rooms in an English provincial city in which the Manchester school of playwrights used so frequently to set the scene of their tragedies. The theme is the fear of unemployment. The principal characters are Irish; and stage Irishmen, even after G. Bernard Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island" has blown the gaff, are still feckless, imaginative, light-hearted, rhetorical and, above all, humorous characters.

So it happens that, although "Facing the Shadow" occasionally drives home the misery of being out of work, as in the frayed tempers of the father and son at the beginning of the play, and the boy's terror of the police when hunger has led him to steal a tin of salmon, the general atmosphere of the piece is bright and amusing, with an Irish jig thrown in to add to the gayety, and a pretty romance carried on to the tune of the "Londonderry Air."

The chief part is that of the old father, obstinate, absurd and shiftless, played by Wilfred Shine, who never ceases to be amusing from the moment he tries to wriggle out of learning the Hebrew his energetic Jewish friend wishes to teach him until near the end when he attempts, with less success, to refuse to wash his face in honor of a visit from his daughter's young man. The play was enthusiastically received.

Ravinia Opera Season Opens

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

ROSSINI'S "William Tell" opened the opera season at Ravinia, June 20. This is a work that has not often been given in these parts; nor, indeed, has its music been heard in the United States as a whole in the course of recent seasons. Only the overture has survived the neglect that has sat heavily upon the remaining pages of Rossini's score, and even that is regarded with well restrained enthusiasm by people who take their opera seriously.

Mr. Eckstein, who is the controller of Ravinia's destinies, evidently decided to produce "William Tell" less for the music—good or bad—that it might contain, than for the opportunities which it offers to the singers. For although Rossini was not at his best in the "grand-operatic" manner, he was a consummate master of everything that concerned the voice, and whether it was "Cenerentola" or "William Tell," always treated in with brilliant effectiveness.

Few rôles in opera are more arduous or more vocally imposing than that of Arnold in Rossini's "Tell." It was probably to electrify his patrons that Mr. Eckstein put on the opera with Giovanni Martinelli in that part, and it may be said at once that that artist fulfilled all the expectations of his impresario. The skill with which the singer negotiated the difficulties of the music, the heroic style that made the thrilling moments stirring to the ear, the adroitness with which the characterization was contrived, were worthy of all praise. The title-rôle was excellently set forth by Giuseppe Danise, who sang and played it with great nobility of style. Rossini did not give to Tell the brilliant moments that he allotted to the tenor, but in its way the part is not less arduous and only an artist of the highest rank can do justice to it. Mr. Danise proved that he was such a one.

The librettists of "William Tell," who made a sad muddle of their work, did not succeed in giving more than a tepid interest to its chief feminine protagonist. Mathilde is a mere conventional operatic puppet, but Rossini hung upon that lay figure some brilliant vocalization, some of which—like the scene between the lady and Arnold, her lover, at the opening of the third act—Mr. Eckstein excised in the interests of the suburban train service.

Brisbane Music Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland—On May 5 the State and Municipal Orchestra under the baton of George Sampson opened its 1931 season at the City Hall. The principal work was Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. The novelties were "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Dukas) and the "Introduction and Allegro" (Ravel-Debussy) for string quartet, flute, clarinet and harp. The Dukas item was exhilarating. The Ravel-Debussy music was played by Eric Hayne and Edith Larwill (violins), Gwen de Grant (viola), Mary Jeffries (cello), F. B. Kelly (flute), J. McLean (clarinet) and Merlena Llewellis (harp). It was a delightful performance. The remainder of the program consisted of Bizet's "Patrie," Borodin's "Steppes of Asia," "Puck," by Herbert Howells, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Cortège."

A joint recital was given by Peter Dawson and Mark Hambourg on May 17 in the Town Hall. They gave great pleasure to a large audience. Mr. Dawson's singing of Bach's Recitative and Air, "Ah! Shall not this great day of wrath," lacked sustained rhythm, but he was particularly fine in Fourdrain's "Marins d'Islande," and "Edward" (Loewe) was a masterpiece in inflection. "Hey! Ho! the wind and rain" was sung with a fine sense of rhythm. Alan Richardson was the accompanist.

It was 32 years since Mark Hambourg had visited Brisbane, and he instantly won his hearers by his playing of the "Appassionata" Sonata. He played also Chopin's Nocturne in B, Op. 9, three studies and C minor Scherzo. "The Submerged Cathedral" (Debussy) was played with exquisite tune.

On May 12 the Queensland State and municipal choir (known for many years as "The Musical Union"), under the baton of George Sampson, gave Berlioz's "Le Damnation de Faust." Nancy Muirhead, soprano, sang Marguerite with tonal beauty, true intonation and clear enunciation. Herold King as Mephistopheles made his first appearance with the State Choir. His work was vigorous and declamatory. W. W. Crisp was an excellent Faust. R. Pike gave Brander's rollicking song with vim and humor. There were moments when the singers were handicapped by the slow tempo of the orchestra.

A festival of American music, organized by Irving Schwerké, Paris dramatic and musical critic of the Chicago Tribune, will be held at Bad Homburg, Germany, July 6 to 8. The programs include a recital of American songs by Mlle. Mignon Nevada; a concert of chamber music written by Frederick Jacobi, Roger Sessions, Leo Sowerby and Quincy Porter, with the Lenzewski Quartet and Frank Mannheimer, pianist, as performers, and a concert of orchestral compositions by Leo Sowerby, Charles T. Griffes, William Grant Still, Edward MacDowell, Howard Hanson and Carl McKinley, with the Frankfurter Rundfunk Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Oskar Holger, conductor, and Frank Mannheimer, pianist, as the artists.

A Prince as Pianist

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON

AN ENGLISH KING who rather fancied himself as an amateur musician once asked Handel's opinion of his performance. "Your Majesty plays like a King," was the adroit reply. Of George Chavchavadze, son of Princess Troubetskoy, who has become a professional pianist, there is no need to say he plays like a Prince. He can be judged as an artist. His recital with the New Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on May 27 was boldly planned and promising.

Whether it was wise to start with Schumann's Concerto is an open question. A player must be at the top of his form and get "off the mark" from the first bars. Chavchavadze attacked vigorously, but not quite neatly, and the New Symphony Orchestra sounded ragged in spite of Dr. Sargent's brilliant exertions as conductor. No soloist could feel at his ease in such a situation. However, Chavchavadze stuck gamely to his undertaking, and if it could not be called an even performance, it was at least vivid. Conditions improved in Mozart's Concerto in A while Rachmaninoff's Concerto in C minor placed Chavchavadze in the most favorable situation of the evening. He has a real Russian affinity for the piano, and an elegant technique. Not a deep thinker in music so far, but an artist quick to feel and apt to find the appropriate expression.

Donald Tovey

Earlier on the same day Prof. Donald Tovey played a long recital at Wigmore Hall. Here was a deep thinker indeed, and Schubert's A minor Sonata called forth his best qualities. He set it out on an orchestral scale of values, proportioning the whole to the composer's design. His Mendelssohn interpretations had a sincerity very different from the patronizing attentions usually bestowed on this composer. Mendelssohn is picturesque; but Schumann is romantic or nothing. The "Kreisleriana" came very near meaning nothing; Professor Tovey's outlook belonging to a different world.

Still another pianoforte recital deserving mention was that given by John Hunt at Wigmore Hall. Here is a young talent worth watching. Hunt trained at the Royal Academy of Music and more lately under Schnabel in Berlin. His playing reflects this teaching, but also initiates something of his own. There is a big, serious quality about it in the best moments that is distinctly impressive. Mozart's Fantasia in C minor and a group of pieces by Chopin began and ended the evening, while between stood Schubert's Unfinished Sonata in C major, completed by Ernest Křenek in 1921 (first performance in England), and Alban Berg's Sonata Op. 1, (also the first performance in England). The Schubert pastiche was long, diffuse, and mostly dull. Křenek's style reproduced only the letter, not the essence of Schubert's work. Alban Berg's Sonata, though an early composition, was unexpectedly interesting. If its sentiments are rather full of yearning without an object, the material is well handled, and the work concise.

Women Musicians

The Society of Women Musicians held its annual composers' conference at 74 Grosvenor Street W. on May 30. At the afternoon session Miss F. O. Souper read a thoughtful, well-documented paper on "Hybrid Forms in Mozart"; Miss Imogen Holst spoke on "Some Impressions of Music on the Continent"—saying wise things in a witty way—and in the subsequent discussion her father, Gustav Holst, also took part. Mrs. Rosa Newmarch's paper on "Sibelius" had an extraordinarily moving appeal. Before the evening session a dinner was given in honor of Thomas Dunhill, at which the president, Miss Evelyn Stuart (Mrs. Harcourt) was in the chair. Mr. Dunhill read a paper on "English Comic Opera" that carried great weight, coming as it did from the composer of "Tantivy Towers"—the most successful English comic opera for many a year.

Antoni Sala and Kathleen Long were responsible for a recital of cello and pianoforte sonatas at Wigmore Hall on June 1. Sala is a refined technician, plays with a pure, though rather peculiar quality of tone, and is imbued with reverence toward great music. He is not so versatile, however, as his collaborator. In Bach's Sonata No. 3, he made an unsteady start and never quite fell into Bach's striding rhythm. The Brahms Sonata in E minor found him with beautiful pianissimos but with a phrasing alternately gossamer and thick. Unexpectedly, he fitted best into Beethoven's Sonata in A major, Op. 69. The start, for cello alone, was a fine example of proportioning the emphasis aright. In the Rondo he chose to bow the main subject with a little spring into staccato that matched poorly with the phrasing of the pianist.

If Sala was something less good than one had expected, the delight of the evening was to find that Kathleen Long, always a first-rate player, has taken a stride forward that brings her into the front rank of European ensemble pianists. She now belongs to the same order as Rudolf Serkin. The beauty and subtlety of her art were an unbroken joy—as much in Brahms as in Bach, and as much in Beethoven as in Brahms. Extremely considerate to the cello, she got a tonal balance that was like clear air—no cloudiness, no obscuration.

M. M. S.

Jack Oakie's complicated arrangements with studio agents having been straightened out, the comedian is returning to Paramount.

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WALL STREET OPTIMISM IS STILL INTACT

Further Good Advances in Stocks and Market Closes Strong

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Share prices pushed upward again in today's stock market, making a seven-day upturn of a magnitude rarely experienced in financial history.

Stocks gained 1 to 4 points, or more, in the two-hour week-end session, despite a fair volume of week-end profit-taking, and a momentary downturn at the opening. Closing prices were close to the top, although there was a little recession in the final dealings.

The vigorous upsweep of prices, starting a week ago today, has not been paralleled since the rebound after the completion of the selling panic in October and November of 1929.

Wall Street was distinctly relieved that the Laval Ministry in France was upheld by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy all-night session. There has been no impairment of confidence in Wall Street in an eventual Franco-American accord on the war debt plan.

Continued strength of the Berlin Boerse was regarded as highly encouraging. The Paris and London markets are not open on Saturday.

U. S. Steel was a market leader, sagging 1¼ then pushing up to a new high for the recovery at 104¾. It closed at 104⅜, up 2⅜.

Advances of about 2 to 4 points were recorded by Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, Eastman, Foster Wheeler, Johns-Manville, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, McKeesport, Missouri Pacific preferred and Pere Marquette.

Isolated gains of about 8 points were recorded by Columbian Carbon and Crucible Steel.

Sales approximately 1,900,000 shares, exceeding last Saturday's turnover by 400,000 shares. Trading was most active when prices were on the upturn.

Business News Scant

Business news at the end of the week was scant and largely unimportant, leaving the market still in the grip of bullishness, inspired by the war debt plan. Reports that action to alleviate financial conditions in Latin America was being considered were confirmed, with the statement that the Federal Reserve System was considering the matter.

Improved sentiment in the petroleum industry was reflected in firmer prices for wholesale gasoline at Chicago. Copper metal held at 8¾ cents, but continued to meet good foreign buying. Zinc prices were again firmer.

Although little change is expected in the steel industry at this time, operations in the Youngstown area, according to week-end estimates, will be maintained at the current level during the next week.

In the leading commodity markets, cotton futures dropped about $1 a bale, then recovered, to close about 35 cents lower to 25 cents higher. Grains advanced in response to bullish Canadian weather reports.

Foreign exchanges were marked by a sharp rally in the Canadian dollar, which was quoted at 99⅝ cents, up nearly one-quarter of 1 cent. Sterling and the German mark were steady. Some of the Latin Americans were higher.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market fluctuated irregularly today as activity kept within the usual limits of a short session.

Foreign obligations provided much of such trading as developed. The German 5½s of 1965 lost small fractions on a steady turnover, while the 7s of 1949 were less active but more vulnerable.

German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, dropped about 1 point. French 7s of 1949 lost fractions but the 7½s held steady on quiet sales.

Uruguayan 6s, Polish 7s, and Colombian 6s of October, 1961, receded. Offsetting these losses were gains in such diversified issues as Australian 5s of 1957, Austrian 7s, Belgian 7s, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, Chilean 6s of 1960 and Peruvian 6s.

Loans of the United States Government were dull. Sales of most of this group were limited and no sales of any sort occurred in others.

Railroad obligations lacked a definite trend. Issues to gain on active trading included Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s of 1975, and Pennsylvania Series D 4½s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the latter carrier to issue $14,523,100 of temporary lien 6 per cent Series E mortgage bonds to be pledged under a consolidated mortgage and to issue, pledge or sell $18,316,000 of temporary consolidated mortgage Series B 6 per cent bonds. St. Paul 5s of 2000, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 and Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966 showed varying degrees of strength.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June 27	Last June 26
60	Am Found	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
75	Am Pneu pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
320	Am Tel & T	184	180¾	184	181¾
70	Amoskeag	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9
200	Andes Pet	19	19	19	20
800	Arcadian	.30	.26	.30	.15
58	Big Sanf	24	23½	24	22
152	Bos El	89	89	89	90
149	Bos El pf	99	99	99	99¾
93	Bos El 1 pf	109	109	109	109
78	Bos El 2 pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
13	Bos & Alb	181	181	181	
10	B&M pr pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
55	Cal & Hec	8¾	8¾	8¾	
100	Cop Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
310	East SS	22	21¼	21½	21¾
80	E Bos Land	3	3	3	
50	E Mass Ry	1	1	1	
10	E Mass pf	8	8	8	8
20	Edison Elec	243½	243½	243½	243
200	Em Asso	17	17	17	
33	First Nat S	57¼	56¾	57¼	56½
100	Gen Capital	33	33	33	
110	Jenk Tel	4¼	3¾	4¼	4
65	Loew's Theatre	8	8	8	8
200	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
20	Mohawk	17	17	17	
350	Nash	31½	29¾	30¾	29¾
160	Nat Sec	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¾
191	NE Tel	134	133½	133½	133½
985	No Butte	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
475	Quincy Min	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
30	St, Mary Ld	7	7	7	6¼
220	Shawmut	14	13¾	14	13½
70	So Sur	3	3	3	
350	Stone Web	38½	35¾	38½	37½
35	Suff Mach	15	15	15	
25	Torrington	40	40	40	
70	Uni Found	6¾	6	6¾	6
10	Uni Shoe	54	53½	53½	54
200	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	
1300	Utah Met	40	38	40	
10	Util Hyd	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	War Bros	36¼	34¼	35¼	33¾

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 27	Last June 26
14¼	3¼		Abitibi Pow&P	900	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
53½	11¾	1	Adams Express	1900	17½	16¾	17½	17¼
108¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3900	99	97½	99	98
29½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1000	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
125⅞	3⅝		Allegheny Corp	10200	3¾	3⅜	3	3⅛
68½	20⅜	6½	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	38¾	34	38¾	33½
68½	24	6½	Allegheny pf xw	300	34	32	34	29½
89	18	6½	Allegh pf ww XL	100	32	32	32	30
163¾	102¾	8	Allied Chem	2600	133¾	128¾	133¼	131
126	121½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	125	126	
43¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	700	31¾	30¼	31¾	29½
32	13½	2	Amerada	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	17½
39¾	18¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
65¾	36¾	2†	Am Bank Note	300	43	43	43	43¾
4¾	1¼		Am Beet Sugar	100	3	3	3	3
17⅞	7		Am Best Sug pf	100	13	13	13⅜	13
12⅝	2¾		Am Brown Boveri	900	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
72	21	7	Am Br Sov pf	100	69	69	69	69
139¾	92¾	5†	Am Can	20300	114¾	110⅞	113¾	112¾
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	1600	33½	31¾	33½	30½
86	58¼		Am Car&Fdry pf	100	80	80	80	80
45¾	15	2	Am Chain	300	33½	32	33½	30
48⅝	38¼	.37	Am Chicle	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	40
21¼	10	.80	Am Colortype	100	13¼	13¼	14¼	13½
14⅛	8⅝		Am Com Alcohol	800	9¼	9	9	9
33¾	18½		Am European	200	27	25¾	27	24½
51¾	21¼		Am & For Pow	20900	38¾	35¾	38¼	37⅛
100	85½	7	Am&For Pw 7	300	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
79½	46½		Am&For Pw 2pf	100	60¾	60	60	60
15¾	6¾		Am Hawaiian	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30	10¼		Am Hide&L pf	100	21	21	21	20½
31¾	16¼	3	Am Ice	300	24½	24¼	24¾	24½
96	9¼		Am International	4500	16¼	15¾	16	15
12	4¼		Am La Fr pf	10	10½	10½	10½	7⅛
39¾	13½	1	Am Locomotive	300	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
23¾	8¼		Am Metal	200	15¼	15	15	15¾
64½	36¾	1	Am Power & Lt	7200	48⅝	46¾	47¾	46¾
84	74¾	4	Am P&L 1¾ pf	100	74½	74½	74½	74¾
102	86	6	Am P&L 6% pf	300	89½	89½	89½	90
85	74	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	74½	74½	74½	74¾
21⅛	11½	.60	Am Radiator	4600	18¾	16¾	18¾	14¾
13	⅜		Am Republics	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
37¾	15¾		Am Rolling Mill	300	24½	23¾	23¾	23
66	46	5	Am Safety Razor	300	49¾	49	49	48¾
42	29	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	31	31	30½	30½
68½	34¾	3	Am Smelt & Ref	10300	48¾	46¾	48¾	38¾
102¾	61½		Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	91	90	91	90
4½	1¼		Am Solvents & C	1000	1½	1¼	1½	1½
11½	3¼		Am Solvents pf	400	4¾	3¾	4¾	3¾
31¼	12¼	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	20	19½	20	19¼
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	56½	56	56½	55
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	184¾	180¾	184¾	183¼
80¾	49¾	3	Am Wat W&E	6800	68¾	64½	68	65
107	98¾	6	Am Wat W pf 6	1100	98¾	98¾	99¾	99¼
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	51	51	51	49
11⅜	5¼		Am Woolen	200	8¼	7¾	7¾	7½
39½	20¾		Am Woolen pf	300	31¾	30¼	30¾	29¼
4	1½		Am Writ paper	100	2	2	2	
8¾	3¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	13500	32¾	31¼	31¾	31½
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	24	24	24	
36	19½	2.40	Anchor Cap	1100	24	24	24	23¾
79	35	7	Armour Del pf	200	47	46	47	46
4½	1½		Armour Ill A	300	2½	2	2½	2¼
2¾	1¼		Armour Ill B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
38⅝	5¾	2†	Asso Apparel Ind	300	6	6	6	5¾
29⅞	16½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	300	22½	22	22½	22½
203¾	133¾	10	Atchison T & SF	1900	179¾	172¾	173¾	173¾
23¾	11¾	1	Atl Refining	200	17¼	15¾	17¾	17
54	38	4	AtlasPowder	100	37	37	37	
99½	85	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	85	84¾	84¾	85
295½	101½	4†	Auburn Auto	30600	200½	193	193	190
6½	3		Aviation Corp Del	900	4	3¾	3¾	4
			—B—					
27½	9¼		Baldwin Loco	1000	17¼	15¾	17½	15⅞
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	2600	73¾	70¼	75½	70
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	9600	67¾	65⅞	67¼	67
80½	65½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59
10	3⅜		Barker Bros	30	4	4¼	4	3
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	1000	7	6¾	6¾	6
28½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1300	19½	18¾	19	18
46⅛	31¼	3	Best & Co	1300	39¾	38¾	39¾	38
70⅝	28¼	4	Bethlehem Steel	7800	54⅞	51	53¾	51⅝
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	31¾	30	31¾	31
87¼	37	2†	Borden	5100	61¾	60¾	60¾	61
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2700	21¾	21	21¾	21½
22¾	8¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	1500	14⅝	13½	14⅝	14
34½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	19¾	18½	18½	
5½	2		Brockway	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
69¾	53¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	700	64¾	64	64¾	64⅜
13⅜	7½		Brooklyn Queens	100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜
64¾	51⅜	5	Burroughs Ad	600	63	63	63	
24⅝	9	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	117¾	116½	117½	116½
129¾	99	5	Brown Shoe	400	41	39¾	41	39½
40½	32¾	3	Brunswick Balke	100	35	34¾	35	
15	8		Brunswick Terminal	700	6¾	5½	5¾	5¾
20¼	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	600	17	14⅝	16⅝	16
34½	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	26½	25¾	26½	24½
5¾	2½		Budd Mfg	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
13	7¼		Budd Wheel	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	
23	8½		Bullard	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	1000	10¾	10¼	10¼	
33¼	19½		Burroughs Add	900	25	23¾	24¾	23¾
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	800	23	21½	23	21¼
2	1½		Butte Cop& Zinc	100	2	2	2	2
20⅝	9		Butterick	400	11¾	11	11¾	
69¾	23⅝		Byers	8500	38¾	34	38½	36½
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	26	26	26	25¾
1⅞	⅝		Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell W&C	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
43⅜	23⅛		Calumet & Ariz	100	38	38	38	38
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	6½
45	20⅞	3	Canada Dry	1800	44¾	44	44¾	44½
45¾	24½	1¼	Canadian Pac	1900	28	28¾	28¾	28½
131½	50½	6	Case Thresh	26000	91½	87¾	88¾	83½
62½	21⅝	3	Caterpillar Trac	1800	27¾	26¾	27¼	25½
16	8⅝		Celanese Corp	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
14¾	5½		Celotex Co	700	8¼	7	8¼	8
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	10	25	25	25	17½
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
20½	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	1400	23¾	23	23	23½
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	1000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
23¼	7⅜		Checker Cab Mfg	3000	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	3000	43	41½	43	43
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	4000	39¾	38	39¾	40¾
2¾	¾		Chi & Alton	1100	1¾	1¼	1¾	
1⅞	⅝		Chic Aslton pf	200	1	1	1	
7⅞	4		Chi & Gt West	1600	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
26¾	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	1800	25¾	24¾	25	25¾
8⅞	3½		Chi Mil& St P	900	11¾	11	11½	11¾
15⅜	4⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	11¾	11	11½	11¾
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	400	36	34¾	34¾	35
15½	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	10	10	10	9¾
38	15½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	46½	46	46½	45¼
90	50	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	69	69	69	
23	18¾	3	Chi Yellow Cab	20	20	19½	20	18¾
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	21½	21½	21½	21
25¾	12½		Chrysler	8500	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
27⅜	30	3.60†	City Ice & Fuel	100	31	31	31	30¾
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	86	86	86	79½
4¾	2		Clev Cliffs	100	3½	3½	3¾	3½
170	133	7	Coca Cola	600	147¾	147	147	147
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	46½	46	46½	
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	1000	17¼	16¾	17	16¾
23½	71	7	Collins & A pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83½
32¼	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	19¾	18	19¾	18
48	24⅝	8	Colo & Southern	35	35	35	35	
45⅝	30⅛	3†	Columbia Gas	9500	36½	33½	35	34
11	6		Col Graph ct	3800	11	9½	10⅝	9½
111⅜	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1800	83½	76	83¼	85
16⅜	6	5	Columbia Graph	4600	11¾	9¾	10⅝	9¾
23½	12	2	Comm Credit	100	18	18	18	
85¾	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
104	101¼	6½	Comm Inv Tr	400	28¾	27¾	28¼	28½
21½	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	40	103¾	101¾	101¾	103
36	19½	2.40	Comm Solvents	3500	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅜
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	4500	9	8¾	9	9
100¾	90	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	95	95	95	95
12¾	6⅞		Congelgum Nairn	1700	12½	11½	12½	11¾
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14½	14½	14½	
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	11000	100⅜	98½	100	100½
105½	101½	6	Consol Gas pf	200	105¼	105¼	105½	105½
15½	11⅜	1	Consol Laundries	100	14	14	14	14
12	6⅞	.40	Consol Textile	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¼	⅝		Container B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	1½		Cont Baking A	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	100	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
2¾	1¼		Cont Baking pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking puf	100	56	56	56	56
62¾	40⅝	2½	Cont Can	4500	56¾	53⅜	55⅝	53½
16⅞	8⅜	1	Cont Dia Fibre	1300	11¾	10⅞	11¾	10¾
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	1800	44¾	44¾	44¾	43¾
4½	2¼		Cont Motors	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12	5		Cont Oil	1300	9½	9	9⅝	9¾
12	3½		Cont Shares	1100	6	5¾	5¾	6
86⅝	55⅝	3†	Corn Products	2800	75⅝	74	75	75
18	6½		Coty	1100	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
19⅝	12¼		Crex Carpet	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
34¾	29¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	30	30	30	
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel	500	49¾	49	49¾	42¾
5⅞	3		Cuba Co	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5⅞	2½		Cuban Am Sug	500	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
35	16		Cuban Am S pf	60	26	26	26	26
2⅜	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	900	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1½
1½	¼		Cuban Cane Pr	400	⅞	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
48⅞	35¼		Cuban Dom C	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	1¼		Cudahy Packing	600	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	300	76	73	74	73
3	1		Curtis-Wright	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
2½	3		Curtis-Wright A	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½
107	95	8	Cushman's Sons	20	100	100	100	
41	17½		Cutler Hammer	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	24
23	9¾		Davison Chem	500	14½	14	14¼	13⅞
			—D—					
23	9¾		Davison Chem	500	14½	14	14¼	13⅜
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	135	135	135	136
102	48¼	4	Del Lack & W	700	70	69½	69½	69
196	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	158	156	158	158
19½	11	1.30	Devoe & Ray A	100	14	14	14	14½
23	14¾		Diamond Match	1900	19¾	19½	19¾	20
13¼	8¾	1	Dome Mines	3000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
21¼	20¼		Douglas Aircraft	700	20¾	20	20¼	20½
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	4500	92¾	90	92½	90¼
			—E—					
185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	6500	156½	150	156½	152¼
21⅞	9½	1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	1400	18¾	17¾	18¼	18
74¾	34⅝	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	47¼	46	47	47
44	3		Elec Boat	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7500	44¾	43½	44¾	44½
108¼	92¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	100	99½	100	99¾
66	49¼	8	Elec Stor Battery	400	57¼	57¼	57¼	54¼
46	30	5	Endicott Johnson	1100	38¼	38¼	38¾	38
35¾	27	2½	Equitable Off Big	800	28	27	28	27¾
39¾	15½		Erie RR	1400	25¾	24	24½	25¾
13¾	5⅛		Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	6¼	8¼	6
8¾	4		Evans Auto Load	100	4½	4	4	5⅛
28	17	1½	Exchange Buffet	30	18½	18½	18½	
			—F—					
13	4½		Fairbanks pf	11000	13	7	13	
26	15½		Fed Dept Stores	200	26	26	26	25¾
15½	4½		Fed Screw W	100	5½	5½	5½	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	300	17½	17½	17½	17½
56½	38½	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	47¾	47¼	47¾	47
21⅛	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	20	20	20	19¾
60	41	2½	First Nat Stores	6100	58	56⅝	58	57
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rubber	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8¾	3		Follansbee B	100	13	11¼	13	
24½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	10200	35	32¾	34	32
33½	30½	55	Fourth Nat Inv	500	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
17½	4¾		Foundation	100	12	12	12	11¾
38⅝	11¾	2½	Fox Film A	22700	37¾	31	32	37¾
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	2400	39	38¾	39	39
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	20	45	45	45	45
2¾	¾		Gardner Motor	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
7½	4¾		Gen Am Inv	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
77¾	52¾	4	Gen Am Tank Car	1700	61	60¾	61	60¾
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1200	28¾	25¾	28½	28
25¾	17½	2	Gen Baking	1700	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
9½	5		Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7½
13	3¾		Gen Cable	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	31000	48¾	44¾	48½	45
13¾	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
54	43	3	Gen Foods	2200	49½	48¾	49	49
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & El A	7200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
56	38	3	Gen Mills	1200	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
48	31¾	3	Gen Motors	27800	40	39¾	40	39¾
103¼	95	5	Gen Motors 5% pf	1300	100	100	100	101¼
15	14¾	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
78	10½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	1600	60	60	60	61
33	8¾		Gen Pub Service	1900	16	15	15	14¾

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 27	Last June 26
21¾	4¾		Gen Ry Signal	700	13½	13	13½	13¼
63¼	44⅞	2½†	Gen Realty	100	47½	47½	47½	47
61⅛	28	4	Gen Refractories	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
21⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Theatres Eq	4700	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
15⅝	8¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	27100	27¾	26¾	27¾	27½
18⅜	8⅝		Gillette S R pf	100	25	25	25	
13¾	4		Gimbel Bros	100	11	11	11	10¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Prospect of Debt Holiday Makes Wide Rift in Economic Clouds

Moratorium has been the key word in business discussion this week. The prospect of lightening Germany's debt burden, appears the most direct way of lightening the burden of business depression which the entire world has been carrying for something like two years.

The attitude of the business world toward President Hoover's proposal for an international war-debt holiday has been overwhelmingly favorable.

Practically all important commodities have advanced in price. Stock markets the world over have swung sharply higher. A notable feature of this week was the increased buying of copper and cotton for export from the United States.

The response of world markets to the debt proposal becomes the more notable when it is realized that one of the leading creditors, namely France, has showed reluctance to get in line with the movement. The uncertainty attaching to France's attitude appears to have been overridden by belief that the good will engendered in the last several days will make possible the working out of the debt problem on a basis satisfactory to all.

Trends in United States

It will take some little time for the bouyant sentiment reflected in speculative markets to find expression in industrial statistics.

Most of the reports coming to hand on industrial operations in the United States cover a period prior to the announcement of the debt plan. In the latest reported week production of electric light and power was running about 4.6 per cent under the level of the like period of 1930.

Steel mill operations had tapered off to about 36 per cent of capacity. Automobile production was declining in line with sales of motorcars, smaller buying of which was attributed to the May and early June declines in the stock market.

Retail trade in the United States has about held its own in the last week. Both Dun's and Bradstreet's reviews note the favorable effect of President Hoover's proposal for debt relief. Bradstreet's says that the seasonal decline in business activity has been retarded somewhat in the last few days.

Bank clearings at $7,430,481,000, decreased by 18.7 per cent from last week's level, and by 34.7 per cent from the like period of last year.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $188,141,000, compared with $79,228,000 last week. The current week's bond offerings made the largest weekly total since mid-April.

Reports From Abroad

Even in France, where the debt proposal has had a lukewarm official welcome, markets have reflected the cheerfulness felt in other parts of the world.

French business prospects, however, remain doubtful. Reports on industry and foreign trade are exerting an unfavorable influence on sentiment. Labor conditions are unsettled. Employment has shown a gain, but the textile strike is reported as having taken a serious turn.

In Germany, naturally, the attention of business men and the public centers on the prospect for better business conditions. Industrial activity, of course, has shown no change at this early date.

Reports from Great Britain reveal no improvement in business and industry in that country. The cotton trade has not yet responded to the firmer tone of raw cotton markets. Wage problems are adding to uncertainty in the textile industry.

Leading Stock Markets

The week has been one of broad advances in the New York, London, Paris and Berlin stock markets.

Impressive gains in practically all leading issues at New York were made. United States Steel stock has crossed the $100-a-share mark for the first time in several weeks. Railroad issues were prominent in the advance toward the close of the week. Brokers' loans declined $13,000,000.

As a result of a temporary setback in Wall Street prices on Thursday, the advancing trend of the London market was checked at the opening of Friday's session. The losses were quickly recovered, however, and further headway was made as the week drew near its close.

At Paris also, late trading resulted in better prices. The Berlin Boerse became quieter toward the end of the week.

Market Averages

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STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	118.3	83.5	175.9	123.1
Previous day	116.9	83.5	174.6	121.9
Week ago	106.0	76.2	161.9	111.3
Month ago	100.9	72.1	151.9	105.3
Year ago	153.2	116.9	209.2	157.5
Two years ago	220.4	143.2	267.5	215.3
Three years ago	187.8	130.3	247.2	149.8
High (1931)	140.8	106.2	203.9	144.5
Low (1931)	92.7	64.5	141.1	96.9
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	200.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	148.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.8
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	186.3	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	94.9	100.4	100.9	98.4
Previous day	94.8	100.0	100.7	98.2
Week ago	93.5	99.5	100.4	94.5
Month ago	93.9	98.3	100.2	94.1
Year ago	92.4	104.4	96.8	99.8
Two years ago	92.1	103.4	96.9	97.1
Three years ago	93.1	104.9	99.3	100.9
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.1	98.7
Low (1930)	81.4	96.3	98.4	92.4
High (1930)	94.9	100.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.8	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	104.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	78	77
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	74½	73¾
Allis Chalmers 6½s 5s '37	101¾	101⅝
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	102¾	102⅝
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	36	36
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	65	65
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35½	35
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100½	100⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	89½	89
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	94¾	94⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	31	30
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	102
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	124	124
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107⅝	107⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¾	107⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅞	109⅝
Amer WW & Elec 6s '34	103⅝	103⅜
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	63¼	63⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81¾	81⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	79	78⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89⅝	89⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¾	113
Atlantic & Bran 4s '43	83	83
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	87	84⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	106½	106½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	89⅝	89¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97⅞	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	84½	84½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4½s ev '60	91⅝	90⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '35	100½	100
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¾	103⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107⅛	107⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108⅛	108⅛
Bending Rlwy 6s '36	84¼	84¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5ss '48 B	108	108
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103¼
Boston & Main 5s '33	94½	94½
Boston & Main 5s '67	83¼	83¼
Bow-Billmore s f 7s '34	86	85
Bklyn-Man tr sf 6s '68	103¼	103⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105⅛	105⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	53¾	53¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	85	85
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	108	108
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¾	85¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	98
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102½
Can SS Lcd 6s '42	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¼	93⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¾	102½
Chas Corp 5s '47	47	47
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	101½	101½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	89¾	89¾
Chicago Dist El Gen 4s	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68½	68½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	83¾	83¾
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	85	85
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	38½	37¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66	65½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	81¾	81⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	79¾	79
Chicago Railway 5s '27	63¾	63⅜
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	88½	88¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	93½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	85	84
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	79	78
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	75	75
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90½
Childs Co 5s '43	74¾	74¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	88¾	88¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97	96½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	97¾
Clev Un Term 5s '72	106½	106½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	96¾	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97¾	97½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '52	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 4½s	101¾	101⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36	35
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48	107¼	107
Consum Pow uni 6s '52	106	105⅝
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	14	14
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37	37
Cuba RR 6s '36	70	69½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	75	74
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	14¾	14⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	103½	103½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	104½	104½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	62	61
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 wi	103½	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90
Dold Packing 6s '42	97	97
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Dul S Shr&Alt 5s	47	47
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	33	33
Eq Gas 8s	101¾	101⅝
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	75½	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	79¾	79¾
Erie Jer 6s	111½	111½
Erie RR gen lien	78½	78½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79¾	79¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s 42 B	94	94
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	23	23
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '53	18	17¼
Gannett 6s '43	73¾	73¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	40½	39
Goodrich 6s '65	86	86
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97½	97
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	92	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¾	108¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96¼	96¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108½	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¾	109¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88¾	88½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61¾	60⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89	88½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	82	82
Ill Central 4¾s '66	83½	81
Ill Central 5s '52	106¾	106
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	80	79½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	88	87½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103¾	102¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	90	90
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	96¾	96¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	90½	90
Inter Rap Trans 5s sts '66	73¾	73
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	93
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	89	87¼
Int & G Nor 6s '62	71¾	71⅞
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	67	67
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73½	71⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	84½	84
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	71¾	71½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81¼	80½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94¾	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	94½	94½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	55	55
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	105½	105½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93	93
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94	93
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¼	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	97½	97
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	83
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100½	100¼
Laclede as 5½s '53	100¾	100
Lake Shore MS 3½s '97	55	55
L'Autaro 6s '54	50¾	50
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	100⅝	100⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104¾	104½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lig & Inc 5s '41	97½	97
Long Island NB 5s '32	101¾	100
Louis Arkansas 8s '69	53¼	52
L&N uni 4s '40	96	96
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98½	98½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	95¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	98
Metro Water 5½s	107	104½
Midvale Steel conv 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	81½	81
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64	63½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	66½	66½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	58¾	58½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	86¾	86½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86½	86½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	79¾	79
Montana Power 5s A '62	103½	102½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70	70
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	63½	63½
Mort Bond 5s	99¾	99¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111	110
N J Pow 4½s	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¾	92¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & M 4½s rets '56	68	67½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84½	84¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98	97
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101½	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104½
NYC&StL 5s '74	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	79	78
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	90	89¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	74	74
NY G&ELP pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	79¼	78¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79	79
NY NH&T 4½s '67	83¾	83¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106½	106½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	116
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	97½	97¼
NY Power & Light 6s '36	3½	3½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	6½	6
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¼
NY Tel 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¾	108¾
NY Winchester 4½s '46	82	83
North Am Co 5s' 61	100	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Nor Pacific pr lien 4s '97	89¾	89¼
Nor States Pow 5s 'A '41	104½	104½
Nor States Pow 6s D '51	108½	108¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104¾
Pac RR	98½	98¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	34	33
Paramount Public 5½s '50	81¾	81
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	101
Paramount Fms Las 6s '47	91	90
Parke Ex inc 7s '37	90	90
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	59¾	59½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s '65	106⅛	106⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '68	106⅛	106⅛
Penn Railroad 6s '36	101¾	101
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Penn Railroad 6s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 6½s '74	103½	103½
Penn Pow 4½s	97¾	96¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	88	88
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	85¾	84
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	33½	33½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97½	96¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	70¾	70¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	70¾	70¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Pitts CCC&StL 4½s A '60	104½	104½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¾	100⅝
Pitts CC&StL C	88	88¾
Pitts CC&StL 6s B '70	91½	91½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88¾	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35	35
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104½	104½
Pub Svc E&G 6s	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93	93
Pure Oil 5½s '42	93	93
Purity Baking 5½s	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101½	101½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	73½	73½
Republic Ldg of 5s '40	79¾	79¾
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	89½	89½
St Louis Peoria 5s	105	105
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	69¾	69¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	88	88½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87½	87½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	89¾	89¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	94	94
Seaboard AL adj 6s '49	18¼	18¼
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	21	21
Shell Pipe 5s 46	87¾	87¾
Shell Union 5s '47	80	79
Shell Union 5s ct ww '45	79¾	79
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '38	89¾	89½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96½
Sinclair Crs O 5½s '38	103¾	103
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	85	85
Smith A O 4½s '52	102½	102½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	104¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	83¾	83¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '29 ww	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¾	93
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	90½	89¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81½	81½
Southern Ry con 5s '56	103¾	103¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	104¾	104¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108	108
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Taiwan El 5½s '71	94½	94½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s 50	98½	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	94¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	52
Third Ave adj 5s '60	41¾	41¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69	68¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	66¾	65¾
Vanadium 5s	84¾	84
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	34	34
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103¾	103¾
Virginia & W'west con 5s '58	80	80
Wabash RR 4½s '78	67½	66
Walworth 6s '45	55	54½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43	43
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	106	106
Western Pacific 5s A '46	75½	75½
Western Union 5s '51	101½	101½
Western Union col 5s '38	104½	104½
Western Union 5s '60	101⅝	101½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45	44
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	97¾	97¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83	83
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	98½	98½
Youngstown Sheets 5s B	98¼	98

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jun27	Jun26
3½s '47	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.16
1st 4½s '47	103.18	103.16	103.16	103.16
4th 4½s '38	104.26	104.22	104.24	104.23
US 3¾-4s June	102.26	102.20	102.26	
US 3¾s '43 Mar	102.26	102.22	102.26	
US 3¼s '56	106.14	106.12	106.14	106.14
US 3½s '49	101.60	101.60	101.60	101.40

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	58	57
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	94¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	56	56
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	54½	54
Antioquia 7s A '45	63	62
Antioquia 7s B '45	63	62
Antioquia 7s C '45	63	61
Antioquia 7s D '45	63	62
Antioquia III 7s '57	57	57
Antwerp 5s '58	102	102
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	79½	79½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	87¾	87½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	86	86
Argentine Gov 5½s Sept '60	88¾	88½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	87¾	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	88¼	87
Australia 4½s '56	64½	63½
Australia 5s '55	71¾	71
Australia 5s '57	71½	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	87¾	87¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	103
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98¾	98¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	85½	85½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	80½	80½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104
Belgium (King) 7½ '45	114¼	114
Belgium (King) 7s '49	108	108
Bergen (City) 5s '49	98½	98½
Bergen 5s '60	99¼	99¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	69	68½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	77¾	77
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	81¾	80½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75	75
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75	73½
Berlin Elec 6s '58	70½	70
Bogota (City) 8s '45	75¾	75
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	25	22
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	58½	58½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	57½	56½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80½	80
Bremen 7s '35	93	93½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70	70
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	77	77
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	68½	67
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	85	85
Bulgaria 7s '67	63¼	63
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	61	61
Chile (Bank) 6s '41	63½	61
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	67	64¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	75	70
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	62	60½
Chile (Rep) 8s '60	64	63
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	63¾	63¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	63¾	62½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	64	64
Chile (Rep) 8s '62	64	64
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	87	85½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	63¾	63½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	63½	62½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	63¼	63¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	62	62
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71	71
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	100¼	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	101	101
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	74	73½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	73½	72½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	93¼	93¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93	90
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	93½	93
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	105	105
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98¾	98½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¾	106½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¾	97¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	89	89
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	89
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dresden 7s '45	84	84
Dutch El 5½s May '53	101¾	101¾
Dutch E Ind 6s '62	103¾	103
Estonia Bank 7s '67	81	81
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87½	87½
Finland 5½s '53	79	79
Finland (Rep) 5½s '56	87½	87½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92¼	92¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	128¼	128
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90½	90½
German 7s '49	100¼	99¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	82	82
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	73½	74½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½	74½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	87½	87½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets	73¾	73
Germ El Pow '53	77½	77½
Germ El Pow 6½s'50	80	80
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	81¾	81¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	96	96
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75	74½
Graz 8s '54	93¼	93½
Greek 7s '64	101	101
Helsingfors 6½s' 60	84	84
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	84½	84½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	93½	93½
Hungary Mun 7s '48	78	77½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	82	82
Italian Credit Con 7s 3 '47	86¾	86¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84	83½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99½
Jap (Con Fur) 7s '44	89½	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s' 65	87½	86½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107½	106½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79½	79½
Krauger & Toll 5s' 50	86¾	83½
Medellin 6½s '54	86	86
Meridionale El 7s '57	86	86
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	86¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	43	43
Minas Geraes 6½s' 59	43¾	43¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	86½	86½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	86	86
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	77	77
New South Wales 5s '57	80½	80½
New South Wales 5s '58	81¼	81¼
Nord Ry 6½s '50	107	106¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 8s '70	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '60	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '54	102¾	102¾
Norwegian El 5½s '52	89½	89½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89½
Oriental Dev 6½ 6s '53	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	100¼	100¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	104½	104½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	104¾	104¾
Paris-Orleans 6½s '58	104	104
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	34½	34½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	23	23½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	74	73¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	86½	86½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '50	48½	48½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Prussia 6½s '51	77½	77¾
Queensland (State) 7

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Television as Seen by N.B.C.

We Find Out What the New Art Means

ONE factor in television which has caused some uncertainty in the trade has been the Radio Corporation of America plans as expressed through its subsidiaries, particularly the National Broadcasting Company. A dominating figure in the broadcasting business, this company's ideas on television must effect the ultimate television picture.

Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the N. B. C., in a recent address before the National Electric Light Association, clarifies this situation and shows a very fair and well-balanced concept of present and future television. After listening to an intensive whispering campaign about mechanical scanning being out of the question, based on the common knowledge that the R. C. A. is working intensively on cathode ray television, it is reassuring to hear Mr. Aylesworth come out in defense of mechanical scanning and the good things it has produced so far. This open-minded attitude augurs well for television progress, for no television group can afford to close any door at this stage of the game since either mechanical or electrical scanning may prove to be the ultimate or perhaps a combination of both.

* * *

The following paragraphs from Mr. Aylesworth's speech are an interesting contribution to the present-day television discussion.

"Crude as the basic television principle may seem, engineers and experimenters have achieved results far beyond original expectations. The means are obviously crude with regard to the delicate end, yet in the absence of any immediate available technique that can compare in simplicity, low cost and practicability with mechanical scanning, the only course lies in further refinement and improvement of components and assembly. If the present scanning system is to remain as the basic technique, then the future of the art rests on intensive research and engineering.

"Technically and commercially, television today compares well with the pre-broadcasting days of sound broadcasting. It is just as experimental, just as crude, yet just as promising as the feeble attempts at propagating entertainment via radiotelephony prior to 1920. Technically, it compares with the crystal detector and earphone stage of radio reception. Commercially, it enjoys about the same status as early telephone stations which catered to a handful of listeners possessed of infinite patience, courage and insatiable curiosity. Artistically, television again compares with pre-broadcasting efforts, in that whatever is lost in detail is willingly supplied by the imagination of the audience. The thrill of receiving programs flashed through space largely compensates for shortcomings in artistry.

* * *

"The present limitations imposed on television presentations are no greater than those imposed on early broadcast presentations. Not always has it been possible to broadcast an entire symphony orchestra with every assurance that the reproduction would be successful. In the early days full orchestras were avoided by broadcasters with reputations to maintain. Instead, a few musicians were selected to render the selections in the name of the full orchestra. To go beyond a few pieces was to court disaster. Those who attempted full orchestras presented their audiences with a radio version of the Tower of Babel.

"The existing television systems have their limitations. Only a modest amount of detail is available. With just so many light elements at hand with which to weave the reproduced images, it is necessary either to work with large figures or close-ups, or to sacrifice detail in obtaining a larger field of vision. Thus it is possible to reproduce good close-ups of personalities, with the facial features readily discernible, so that immediate identification imposes no severe strain on the imagination of the audience. Half-length pictures result in a marked loss of detail. Facial features are insufficiently distinct to permit of ready identification. However, a greater range of action may make up for loss of detail. Lastly, full-length pictures or so-called long shots possess very little detail, so that action alone must tell the story, since the figures may be virtually silhouettes.

"An entirely separate and distinct development, television in no way conflicts with the existing broadcasting situation nor with the radio industry and radio trade. Television will not replace the existing broadcast receiver, but rather will work independently of or in conjunction with the latter, depending on the program service. The radio buyer will not delay buying a broadcast receiver in the hopes of obtaining a combination model, for the television receiver will be a separate and distinct unity for a long while to come, on the basis of sound engineering and sane merchandising. The sound receiver having attained a state of relative perfection while the sight receiver is still in the process of rapid evolution, it would be nothing short of folly to combine both in a single unit.

* * *

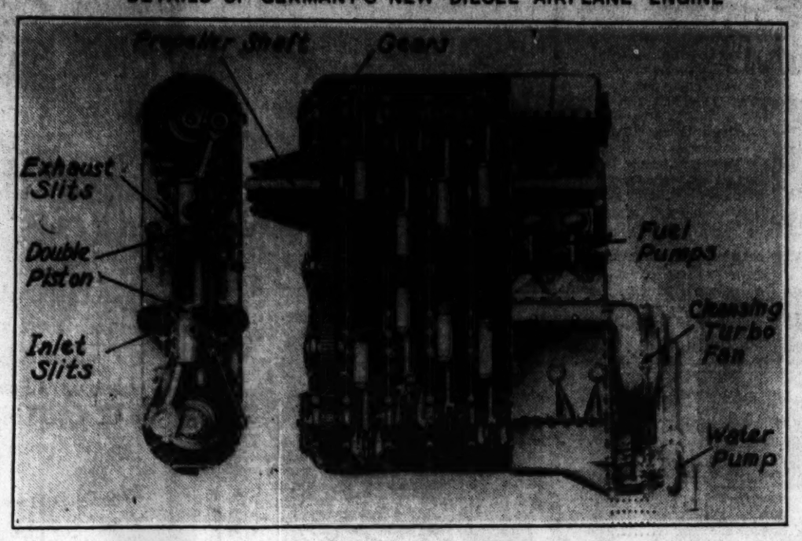
"The immediate application of television is, of course, the visual presentation of the broadcast artist. We may look forward to an early television supplement to our regular sound broadcast programs, in which speaker, singer or artist, will appear on the home television screen as a purely optional feature. In other words, the sound program will be received in the same manner as today. However, if the home be equipped with a television receiver, it will be possible to tune in the animated portrait of the performer. That this feature will prove highly attractive, no one will deny, especially in the instance of a performer whose personality is firmly established in the hearts of the present "blind" audience. The presentation of prominent speakers over the television will also prove a worthy refinement to our present sound-broadcasting service.

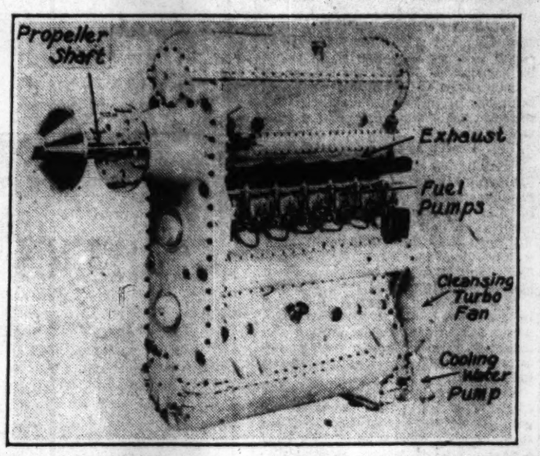
"There are certain to be other uses for television. Just as the artistic mind of the past has capitalized on the limitations of silent movies and blind broadcasting, so will the artistic mind of today evolve an entirely new mode of expression to be handled by the television vehicle. It is already predicted that a variation of the futuristic art, with its symbolic abbreviation whereby a few lines and masses effectively tell an intricate story, may come to the aid of television in its early stages when detail must be sparingly used.

* * *

"If television continues for some time as a supplement to existing sound broadcasting, there will be no serious artistic problems. It can strive toward better detail all the while, with laboratory progress introduced into everyday practice from time to time. Ultimately, when it possesses sufficient detail for a presentation quite on a par with that of sound broadcasting, it may insist on its own way in many broadcasts, with television as the main issue and sound as the supplement. That day will come when television is capable of flashing complete scenes over the air. Sporting events, parades, news events, ceremonies, plays, pageants—such subjects may eventually be handled by television, both in the studio and out in the field, at which time the pictorial presentation will surpass the sound presentation in importance. Judged by our present technical standards, however such thoughts are highly fantastic, although by no means impossible of realization in the distant future. To one who has seen broadcasting develop from the faint whisper of the human voice to a full symphony orchestra, or the motion picture industry from the crude penny-in-the-slot machine to the remarkable sound pictures of today, anything is possible and indeed probable. Modern research seems without limit." V. D. H.

DETAILS OF GERMANY'S NEW DIESEL AIRPLANE ENGINE





Berlin

WHAT promises to be a great advance in the problem of the heavy oil engine as opposed to the petrol engine for heavier-than-air aircraft, has been achieved by the firm of Junkers in the "Jumo 4" after years of research.

The Junkers engine is a straight six cylinder, two cycle water-cooled engine weighing 800 kilograms. It turns up 1700 revolutions per minute and consumes 166 grams of fuel for each horsepower in an hour, as compared with 250 grams for a gasoline engine. Each cylinder has two pistons. There is a crankshaft above and another below the cylinders. Both are geared down to a propeller shaft which is approximately on the level of the cylinder heads. Thus the propeller is well above the ground. There are no valves these being replaced by slits. There is also no ignition, not even for starting.

The engine starts and flies in cold weather without difficulties. It has operated perfectly at a height of 7000 meters in cold weather.

The Junkers engineers consider their 720 horsepower engine perfected. It has passed the internationally prescribed tests and will now be built in quantities for commercial use. The Deutsche Luft Hansa, Germany's air-traffic company, announced it would use this engine in several of its freight planes this summer and if it proved reliable it would be installed in passenger planes.

The motor was shown for the first time publicly late in April, when a nine-seater airplane fitted with a "Jumo 4" engine flew over Berlin with representatives of the Reich, accompanied by Prof. Hugo Junkers. The only noticeable distinction from an ordinary plane in this flight was a thin streak of bluish smoke from the exhaust pipes.

Why Not Tax-Supported Radio?

Two Cents a Day for Advertising-Less Programs

By VOLNEY D. HURD

A RECENT feature on the National Broadcasting Company network which attracted much favor was an interview with Clarence C. Dill, Senator from Washington, by Martin Codel.

A copy of it, carefully perused, however, brings out certain things which the writer feels should be discussed a little further. I hold no brief for the British or American system. Neither has proved that it is perfect. Senator Dill favors the American plan.

Giving a resumé of the methods used in Europe to pay for radio by taxing the listeners, Mr. Dill brought out as a weak point of the British system that a large number of people "at least neglect to pay their license fees" as witness the rush to pay them when a radio set detection wagon comes around a neighborhood. He points out that 60 per cent of the English radio income goes for stations and programs, the rest going to the Government. Pointing out a similar ratio in Germany the Senator states that in Sweden 92 per cent of the income goes for radio and in Denmark every dollar is used for radio support. At the same time he points out that the latter two countries seem to have very few instances of tax dodging. Thus it is apparent that on this point it is not the Government tax system that is wrong but the proportion which goes to the Government and that when the people know their money is going primarily into entertainment they do not mind paying the fees.

Speaking of Favors

Another interesting statement in reply to one of Mr. Codel's questions is the following:

"I am sure that government radio works much better in European countries than it ever would work in the United States. The people of Europe for centuries have had governmental favors handed down from above. With all their overturning of monarchs and all of their establishment of parliamentary systems of government, they are still dominated by the idea that government comes down from above. They do not have the American idea that the powers of government officials come up from the people.

If the Senator is speaking of favors, it would seem that the American system is certainly more of a favoring system than the British or other European systems. Surely if the listeners pay a tax for their radio entertainment, it can hardly be called a governmental favor to them while in the United States we are distinctly "favored" by having our programs free, unless the labor of suffering through tedious advertising blurbs may not be considered as a method of "working our way through radio."

We think many people will question the last sentence in the statement of the Senator from Washington. If we are not mistaken, the figures for getting the voters out to the polls run from 75 to 80 per cent in England, as against 50 to 60 per cent in the United States during a presidential year. Surely if people will turn out in England to this degree, they must be somewhat convinced that their Government is coming up from them, rather than being handed down to them.

Senator Dill scores directly when he says that the American advertisers think too much about themselves and not enough about their listeners. If wise, he says, the advertisers will avoid too much direct advertising. He says that unless the advertisers and broadcasters clean up the advertising programs the American public will demand that Congress take steps to prevent the abuse of radio privileges.

Advertising Is Scored

Many people have felt that the Radio Commission should take a hand in this question of too much advertising and that they could certainly check a station by interpreting advertising to excess as not being in the public interest, convenience and necessity. Senator Dill backs this thought up with the following statement:

"The Radio Commission has full power to refuse to renew a license if the applicant has not conducted the station in the public interest. Too much advertising and especially, objectionable and personal advertising, certainly cannot be construed in the public interest. The granting and renewal of licenses is based on the public interest."

The interview with Senator Dill was full of good, substantial points, too many to discuss them all here. In closing, however, there is another statement he made which should be amplified. Pointing out that the American system with its competition means more money spent on radio programs and therefore better programs, although money has yet to buy good taste, the Senator states that England with its 43,000,000 people spends only $5,500,000 on radio, and Germany with 76,000,000 people spends $11,000,000. He then goes on to say that the National and Columbia networks last year spent $50,000,000 for programs and that the country as a whole spent $150,000,000.

This point fails to consider the difference in the cost of talent and station operation between Germany and the United States, or even England and the United States. Without considering this fact, these figures are of little value. What most intelligent American listeners will probably feel is that if the stuff they have been listening to during the time they could bring themselves to have the radio turned on cost the country $150,000,000 a year, somebody was a poor purchasing agent.

Despite such limitations as the European system may have, if we compare its costs with the costs of radio via the American plan one could almost become convinced that government operation, inefficient as it may be, could do no worse in spending $150,000,000 for the entertainment than did the broadcasters during the last year. What could not England and Germany give their people if they spent, say, $100,000,000 a year each on broadcasting? They could have several more chains and a vastly greater amount and variety of talent.

The whole thing boils down, then, to the fact that the advertisers paid the $150,000,000 while the people paid the $11,000,000 in Germany and the $5,500,000 in England. But where does the advertiser get his money? He makes goods, and to his cost and profits he adds, among other items, advertising. These things all form a final total figure which is the price the purchaser pays for his goods, so that the public really paid the $150,000,000 anyway. Only it was camouflaged.

If we take $150,000,000 as the cost of putting on a wide variety of good programs without advertising, and divide it up among the estimated 20,000,000 radio receivers in the country, the cost for each set would be $7.50 a year, about 62 cents a month or 2 cents a day.

If, for this amount, one could get the choice of some five or six programs of good quality from morning until midnight, without any advertising, wouldn't the public at large be willing to pay this trifling sum?

No Government Operation

The other point raised is that people would not want programs fed to them from government sources. But in the United States we have a method of governing philanthropic things called foundations. Surely a group of the biggest men in the country would gladly serve as a committee for controlling tax-supported programs as they do library and music funds today, giving the very best to the most people and acting completely free from political, racial or religious prejudice.

This is not necessarily an argument for tax-supported radio. Advertising-supported radio could be successful if its operators and backers were all idealists. Graham Spry, writing in these columns last week, commented pointedly on this angle, however, when he said, "The American is convinced that the poor programs will eliminate themselves, a happy faith that I cannot so easily share."

If Mr. Spry is correct, then it would seem that the alternative of tax-supported radio must at least be considered. Its cost in a country like the United States would be but little for each family, and a philanthropic method of administration, taking the actual planning of programs completely out of government hands, should remove the principal objection of the dangers of government censorship.

'Speaking From New York'

'Under the Wide and Starry Sky'

WHEN next you hear the Goldman Band radiocast from Central Park Mall in New York City, over WJZ stations Wednesday nights, 9:30-10:30, and over WEAF stations Sunday nights, 10:15-10:45, imagine:

You sit on a green park bench, six persons to a bench, scores of benches to a row, scores of rows. Around all sides of these great blocks of peopled benches stand many more rows of people, held back from the few coveted spaces on the benches by patient policemen, resplendent in their new summer uniforms. Beside you sit a young man and a young woman. Beyond them a girl in her teens, in black, holds a leash at whose end a majestic German shepherd dog lies on the pavement, gazing disconsolately through the forest of feet that has suddenly grown up mysteriously under this maze of benches. In front of you a laborer with a thick coat of tan, his jacket in his lap, is talking with a white-haired lady who said to her two daughters, just a moment ago, that they simply must not miss that 10:45 out of Penn Station, for they are late at the house party already.

* * *

Over the myriad heads to your right, above the whispering trees beyond, you see the high heads of the skyscrapers bathed in a lavender haze through which their windows wink in golden light. Highest of all, the steely shafts that sweep up the sides of the Empire State Building flash the rays of the setting sun, now denied to structures of lesser height. A white new moon rides high over Central Park West, and while you gaze at it you hear a child say: "There's the first star, almost straight up. That must be Vega."

An amazing thing, this throng of people; a rare experience to be among them. There is an elderly man like the kind who ask you for money on the street. No doubt he has no job, but for now he is content; he has as large a space on a bench as any, and he is eating an ice cream bar. There are three boys, hatless, coatless, hair wild and shirt collars open; the kind of boys who make noise when their elders yearn for quiet, and yet these youngsters sit now in wrapt attention. There is a young mother with her baby asleep across her lap; and there is a family of five, mother, father and three children, with a whole bench to themselves. Over there sit two summer students, with books in their laps. But most of these people have been reading tabloid newspapers. And over there on the edge of the standing crowd is a baby carriage, inhabited.

* * *

All sorts of people, all ages, in all sorts of circumstances, and all drawn to the Mall on this lovely summer night by a single magnet. Suddenly, a hush, then a rain of clapping. Every eye is fixed upon a majestic arch of light around whose base men raise musical instruments to position under the poised baton of their leader. The baton falls—and in all that heterogeneous throng there is hardly a single annoying noise while the strains of Tchaikovsky's Marche Slave mingle with the night winds. The German shepherd dog miraculously discovers a walnut and splits it with a single vigorous crack, but even this provides a percussion point for the music, at the right second. Here tonight harmony rules. People at the opposite poles of the social scale have met on the common ground of music, and the resultant chord is sweet.

* * *

Where have these people been all of this simmering day? In offices, and wandering the streets jobless, on stock exchange and running errands, at fashionable luncheons and in steaming kitchens, carrying ice that others' thirsts may be cooled, bending over ironing boards that others' linen may be crispy white, in countless ways serving the needs of others that their own may be met. That man there is a bus driver; the next is a messenger "boy"; and that other, whatever his task may be, is tonight a father whose patience with his children is not discounted by his weariness. Down-and-up every walk of life the well-favored and the ill-favored have streamed to the Mall, and tonight all become one in the melting pot of music. Diversity is leveled in unity.

* * *

This is music for the masses who, climbing the mountain, seek the refreshing spring along the way. This is art translated into terms of practical human service. This is art emerging from its cloisters to project itself across the great open spaces where music-hungry people wait under the stars to be fed. And this, very distinctly, is not jazz. Not even an encore is jazz. The program we heard and saw—for in this case one must see as well as hear to appreciate fully—included Tchaikovsky, Bach, Grainger, Bizet and Herbert. We do not mean to infer that these people around us do not like jazz. We mean that they will walk and trolley through miles of hot streets to hear and applaud music that is not jazz. Nor do they demand music that must tell them, as a mother tells her children, a story. These people like good music for itself alone. They do not ask for music with a scenario. They have come here to refresh their thoughts, to refurbish their viewpoints toward their daily tasks; and they do not come in vain.

* * *

Naturally, they rise most spontaneously in the presence of the human element. Mr. Goldman himself is always applauded vociferously. Percy Grainger, who with Frieda Klink, contralto, enhanced the program we heard and saw, inspired our neighborly thousands to cheers. The Grainger individuality—a flying-hair individuality—is keenly suited to outdoor performance before huge informal throngs. While he played his children's march, "Over the Hills and Far Away," on that piano "under the wide and starry sky," we saw a viking at the bow of a ship breasting the vibrant breeze, his hair flying free, his every fiber attuned to the song of the choiring elements. "When Grainger plays," remarked the lady back of us, "he feels it even with his backbone." That sort of frank hurling of one's whole self into his music strikes a responsive chord among an audience whose concert hall is Nature herself.

* * *

And so, when next you hear the Goldman Band radiocast, imagine that your comfortable chair is a park bench and that you are one of thousands of people whose canopy is unfathomed space; that you are a single reed in a vast human organ upon which the performance of any good music depends for its overtones. Thus does art make all men one. L. A.

British Fledglings

'For Hire or Reward' Is Graduate Award

London

WITH the world-wide growth of aviation the need for an international training establishment has become apparent and with the full approval of the Air Ministry a training center is being formed to provide the most complete and up-to-date instruction on land and sea for pilots of British and foreign nationality. While the object of the school is to promote and develop aviation generally it is also to give a training in flying and the allied ground subjects on similar lines to those employed in the British Air Force.

The airdrome is at Hamble, near Southampton, and adjoins the Southampton water where the seaplane training will be carried out. The courses are arranged to cover every class of pupil, from the "ab initio" service or private pupil, to the advance course for instructors, "blind" flying and commercial pilot's course. The course for instructors is intended for pilots who have had at least 200 hours flying experience to their credit.

The duration of the course is 12 weeks for the service pupil, eight weeks for blind flying, 14 weeks for "ab initio" and blind flying, and three weeks for the private pilot who wishes to have a complete training on a light airplane to enable him to fly and keep his own aircraft in order.

There has been a certain amount of comment lately on the fact that aviators who have taken a certificate have in some cases undertaken to teach others. This is not looked on favorably by the authorities and it is held that an instructor's license should be obtained before anyone embarks on tuition.

Visual Artists

ENTERTAINERS who already have become established radio favorites figure largely in the plans of the Columbia Broadcasting System for its daily television experiments scheduled to begin in June. The experiments will be broadcast in the New York area on a wave band of from 2750 to 2850 kilocycles.

Few additions to the artist personnel are contemplated, one outstanding exception being Natalie Towers, youthful showgirl who so successfully passed preliminary tests that she was chosen expressly for work before television's photoelectric cells.

On the whole, however, the performers who will be most called upon are those who already have sustaining programs on the Columbia network. Morton Downey and the Dodge twins, for instance, have had considerable stage experience along with their radio training and executives are planning to use them frequently.

Nevertheless, scores of applicants for positions in connection with the prospective experiments are received daily at the headquarters of the broadcasting system.

Edwin K. Cohan, technical director, has announced that the television station, W2XAB, will atilize 60 line scanning, 20 frames per second, standards. Equipment rooms and studios for the television work have been constructed on the twenty-third floor of the Columbia building at 485 Madison Avenue, New York. The actual equipment will be set in place within a fortnight. Work on erection of the doublet antenna on the building will be begun within a week, Mr. Cohan said.

Especially constructed receiving sets will be installed at strategic points around the Metropolitan area for "lookers-in" to determine the results of the experiments.

W2XAB, which will use 500 watts power, will be on the air six hours daily.

State Curbs Opposed

An unusual outcropping of bills in state legislatures, having as their purpose various forms of regulation over radio, has led the National Association of Broadcasters to lay plans to oppose legislation inimical to the interests of broadcasting. The N. A. B. legislative committee is headed by Henry Bellows, former radio commissioner and now manager of WCCO, Minneapolis.

Programs Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians; announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:00 NBC, Résumé of Ryder Cup matches.
7:15 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 NBC, Fay Templeton, comedienne.
7:45 NBC program.
8:15 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
8:25 Noyes Buick Pianist.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Program: Charles King, master of ceremonies; Gus Van; Keller Sisters and Lynch; Roy Smeck.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; El Tango Romantico.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
11:05 Announcement; news.
11:15 NBC, Sketch, "Brigade Exchange."

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McKnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Concert programs.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Popular vocal program.
6:30 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 Louie's Hungry Five.
8:10 Radio Billboard talk.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Pop Concert from Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler, conductor; Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra; male trio.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Ciara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:14 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Singing Postman.
5:35 Show Tunes.
5:40 Melody Snapshots.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recording.
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBC, Reis and Dunn, popular songs.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Bon-bons, Negro female quartet.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "A Slave of Russia."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Murray von Hochherr's Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; Evening Musical.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:30 p. m.—CBS, Ryder Cup matches.
5:30 CBS, Luna Park Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller, pianist.
6:00 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, St. Morits Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 Vocal program.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Variety Three."
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 La Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:15 CBS, Brooks and Ross, harmony team; orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 28

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis interviews Volney D. Hurd, Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, on the Stenode radio circuit.
1:00 NBC, Pop Concert: Cleveland Orchestra, Walter Logan, conductor, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor; soloists.
2:00 NBC, "How to Go to Africa," Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service: Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro Sketch.
3:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen: band.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "The Mikado"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
7:00 Marge and Gladys Poselt, violin and piano.
7:29 Announcements; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government," David Lawrence.
9:15 NBC, Oscar Strauss Program: Gladys Rice, Fred Hufsmith, soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air; sketch; music.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
11:00 Trinity Church, Boston.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages"; "Siegfried"; soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 Sterling Ensemble.
4:30 NBC, "Over Jordan"; Negro Sketch.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
6:30 NBC, Radio Luminaries; popular vocal.
6:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
7:00 NBC, Dr. Walter Damrosch Concert: San Francisco Symphony Orchestra Walter Damrosch, conductor, Woodland Theater, Hillsborough, Calif.
7:30 Elnor Hanson, violinist.
7:45 Polly Willis, soprano; Alden Edkins, bass.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 Otto Gray's Oklahoma Cowboys.
9:00 NBC, Heel Huggers Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: speaker; quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Willard Robinson and his Deep River Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Advenures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Your Gift Secretary.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 Program from Braves Field.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, French Trio.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale; chorus; orchestra.
5:30 Necco Orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Helen Barr, soloists; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature; soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Radio Party to Lloyd Hughes.
10:15 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders": talk.
10:45 CBS, Madison Singers, mixed quartet.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 The Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, from London: talk, Dr. Lawrence Pearsall Jacks.
12:45 CBS, The Vagabonds.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Julia Mahoney, soprano.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, Symphony Hour: Toscha Seidel, violinist; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale: quartet; orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radiotelephone Expansion

Thanks to the radiotelephone links spanning the oceans, 91 per cent of the 25,300,000 telephones of the world have been brought within conversational distance of the Bell system, which serves the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Erection of a trans-Pacific radio-telephone station is now under way to connect with Hawaii and Alaska and later the Philippines, Japan and other Far East countries. It is now possible to talk to Australia via London.

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

Fisk Tire Service Company
FISK TIRES
PRESTO-LITE BATTERIES
24 Hours' Courteous Service
2100 7TH AVENUE, SOUTH
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A&P
WHERE ECONOMY RULES
A&P FOOD STORES
BIRMINGHAM

NEW COTTON FABRICS
Are better in quality, lovelier than ever, and lower in price!
MAAS BROTHERS
TAMPA, FLA.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

COMMITTEES ACT TO AID DEBT PLAN BY TRADE TREATY

European Union Groups Hear Soviet View and Credit Bank Scheme

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 27—Deciding that the best way to render President Hoover's debt proposals of permanent value will be to implement them with machinery of economic coöperation, two subcommittees formed by the European Union Committee of the League of Nations got down to work here yesterday in real earnest.

The first subcommittee, which is composed of economic experts and includes several leading industrialists, listened to a long explanation of Soviet views upon the European trade position. Mr. Probzazensky, Soviet delegate, delivered an address which reminded his hearers of M. M. Litvinoff's speech here last month, offering a pact of economic nonaggression to the rest of Europe.

The Soviet delegate explained the Five-Year Plan, claiming Russia wishes to take its normal place in world economy, and intends to export goods along the same lines as other great producing countries. He denied charges of dumping and altogether painted so soothing a picture of Russian trade aims that his hearers concluded the Soviet Government has positively determined to pursue a policy of economic coöperation with other nations.

The delegates are under no illusions regarding the ultimate objectives of the Soviet policy, but they feel the present moment propitious for nations to make favorable trade agreements with Russia. This conclusion alone will do much to further the aims of a European union.

The committee heard details of a plan for a new credit bank, formulated by Emile Franqui, president of the Belgian National Bank, and already studied by the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. M. Franqui proposed an organization with a capital of $100,000,000 of which $10,000,000 would be paid in advance with the object of transferring capital from industrial consortiums in rich countries to needy producers in backward states.

The second committee, which is concerned with the export of future grain surpluses of eastern Europe, directed the greatest attention upon the Rumano-German treaty just initiated in Berlin, which will probably be signed here within a few days. This treaty, which gives Rumanian barley and maize a 60 per cent customs rebate upon entering Germany, and German industrial products preferential entry into Rumania, is considered a model which other agreements may follow.

Federal Relief Aids Alberta Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Until such time as employment opportunities become more plentiful in Alberta, the federal Government will bear 50 per cent of the cost of direct relief necessary in providing food and shelter for the unemployed in this Province, according to a statement made by Gideon Robinson, Federal Minister of Labor, following a conference in this city with the civic and provincial officials.

Up to the present the basis for dividing the heavy costs of relief work has been that the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities have each borne a third of the cost, but now the federal Treasury will bear 50 per cent of the total. This offer of the federal Government to shoulder half the cost for maintenance of the unemployed has only been made so far to Alberta and British Columbia.

The mayors of Alberta cities contend that the provincial Government should also bear a larger share of the unemployment relief than they have in the past, as the cities have been compelled to provide food and shelter for scores of men who have drifted into the cities from rural parts to look for work and who have no legitimate claim on the generosity of the city taxpayers.

The Minister of Labor stated the transients, including many youths released from school, were contracting the rambling habit through not finding work in their own locality, and that this rambling habit was obviously not in their best interests in future development.

'Electric Eye' Operates Doors in Chicago Hotel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 25—Collisions between swinging doors and loaded luncheon trays will henceforth be avoided through the watchfulness of an "electric eye" in the dining rooms of the Stevens Hotel here, if a new experiment proves satisfactory.

At the service entrance to one of the dining rooms the hotel has installed an automatic door opener, operated by a photo-electric cell, frequently known as an "electric eye."

When a waitress approaches the door she intercepts a beam of light directed across her path, and this in turn sets the door opener in motion. The hotel plans to install these "electric eyes" at all service doors after an experimental period with the one now in use.

AIRWAY EXTENSION PLANNED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Inauguration of the first aerial service between the Pacific coast of Canada and the interior is planned by the All-Canadian Enterprise Airways Limited, with headquarters here. This firm proposes to provide a regular service between Victoria and Vancouver, on the coast, and Penticton, Nelson, Trail, Kamloops and Kelowna, in the interior.

A machine holding 23 passengers will operate between the coast and Penticton, at the southern end of the Okanagan Valley. Smaller planes will be used as feeders to take passangers from other interior points to Penticton. Fares little higher than those charged by railways and in some cases lower will be charged.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
CHICAGO
Ideal Apartment Home

For those who discriminate, 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Modern equipped, up-to-date Beauty Salon. For particulars write FRENCH BEAUTY SALON, 118-A South Main St., Hannibal, Mo.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements. your identity covered and present position protected: not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R W BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building Buffalo New York

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE CHINA Pewter, coins, Indian relics, etc Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Los Angeles City, 37½ acres fronting paved boulevard; aqueduct water; about 30 acres good loam soil that will grow most anything produced in Southern California, balance gravelly and ideal for poultry, rabbits, etc.; this property is priced to sell. For further particulars address owner, JOHN ZENZ, 242 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—Foreclosure; valuable corner with 4-family flat all rented; $30,000 cash. Just the price of vacant lot across street. OWNER, 470 North Vermont Avenue.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Gentleman's estate or inn, 23 furnished rooms, huge fireplaces, electricity; 100-foot barn, 40 acres suitable for golf course; splendid lawn, shade trees; perfect view; 80 miles north of Portland, Me.; main highway; $12,500. Write 905 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Social service work; 10 years' experience; go anywhere. MISS NORA HENBY, 4556 Winthrop Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS AND LIECHTENSTEIN STAMPS Air Mails on covers, Pro Juventute trial packets for $1 or 4/2, bills or P. O., Charity & Commemorative Approvals. Price list free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3 4 and H cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry, diamonds, etc. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere. THE J. M. NEY COMPANY, Established 1812. West and Elm Sts., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE for rent with owner driver for any occasion at lowest rates. HARRY BROADHURST, Reg. 7974-R (Brookline, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN, in the Adirondacks, Upper Jay, boys 7-15; swimming, camping, sports, special supervision; hand crafts. Write for literature. Mrs. IRENE S. IVES.

CHILDREN 3 to 6 years taken for the summer by young progressive teacher; Christian Scientists preferred; ideal location; reasonable rates. Write MRS. W. M. WEST, Jr., 101 Washington St., Ayer, Mass.

WANTED—To board boy 6-10 years, private home 15 miles from Boston; best home care; references; Christian Scientist preferred. N-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Australia Installs Wood-Saving Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—What is said to be the largest bush saw mill in Australia was recently opened here. It has a capacity of 7,000,000 superfeet of timber a year, and is intended to take care of timber cut from the southeastern forests.

The mill, according to Stanley Whitford, Chief Secretary, is designed to operate on a more economic basis than has been the previous Australian practice. Other mills in this country, he explained, have followed the American practice of discarding all logs under 13 inches in diameter.

Machinery for the mills is designed according to a Scandinavian system which deals with the logs in the round instead of first putting them through the costly process of squaring, thus effecting a considerable economy in lumber.

AMERICAN SHIP LINE SEEKS BRITISH TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It has been announced that the Matson line will, on the run from San Francisco here, make Auckland, N. Z., a port of call. There is curiosity as to whether shipping trade by a foreign line between British ports will be permitted as the Matson line belongs to the United States, which has a law against such trade as affecting itself.

It is recalled that many years ago the P. & O. line tried the experiment of extension of its London-Sydney run, so that it would take in Auckland. Although a British line the New Zealand Union Company was understood to have registered objections, and the extended service was quickly abandoned. If the Matson Company carries passengers between Auckland and Sydney it will compete with the Union Company.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The announcement that the Matson Line of steamers is to call at Auckland on the run between San Francisco, Honolulu and Sydney, and that the present 6000-ton ships are to be superseded next year by 26,000-ton vessels, has caused considerable interest in New Zealand.

It is expected that they will increase the tourist traffic to the Dominion. It is also expected that the new service will stimulate trade in goods between New Zealand and the United States.

TO AID MEXICAN LABOR

MAZATLAN, Sinaloa, Mexico, June 27 (By U. P.)—All foreign concerns in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa were notified yesterday that after Sept. 18 this year they must employ at least 80 per cent Mexican labor or cease business. Many Chinese merchants and some American concerns are affected by the order.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 70 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS

The ILKLEY
8 Cumberland Street
Corner Huntington Avenue
6 ROOMS
$100 to $110 per month

76-110 Gainsborough
STREET
4-7 ROOMS
$75 to $90 per month
Apply 94 Gainsborough St., Suite 1

Apply on premises or or

Estate of Joseph B. Thomas
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; reasonable; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9524 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Attractive apartment, 7 rooms, corner; quiet, refined neighborhood; oil heat, General Electric refrigeration, fireplace, sun parlor, beamed dining room; 25 minutes from Park St. Call Arlington 2759.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON — Cool, well furnished; sublets for July and August by week or month; near Christian Science church and in Brookline. Apply THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway Street. Tel. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, 46 Melrose St.—Two furnished apartments, 4 rooms, bath, $75, or 2 rooms, shower, $35 for 1 person. $40 for 2; most desirous of good tenants; quiet; downtown. Hancock 3165.

BOSTON—Sublet on Riverway, cool furnished apartment for 1 or 2; unusual view; radio, shower bath, refrigeration; references. Beacon 2450. M-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 The Fenway—Attractive apartments, newly decorated, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, incinerator, etc. Janitor on premises. Com. 7699.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-8-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8725.

BOSTON—Sublet for summer, 2 rooms, splendidly furnished, $50. Apply Sunday, 718 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 26, or call Ken. 3119.

BOSTON—Why go to a hotel when you can have kitchenette apartment reasonably. Commonwealth 8210, 39 Hemenway Street.

BOSTON—Central location; 6-room furnished apartment to sublet; 2 rooms rented; very reasonable; near church. Kenmore 6952.

BOSTON—Furnished suite, 7 rooms; conveniences; professor and family or students studying at summer school. Com. 7809.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4 room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 5666.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
1 furnished room with private bath, $30; 2 furnished rooms, small connecting room, bath, kitchenette, fireplace, $65; near Memorial Hall; references. Tel. Univ. 8992-M, evenings and Sunday.

N. Y. C., 105 West 55th St., Pent House—Furnished one room, bath, shower, kitchenette, terrace; references. FERGUSON, Circle 7-4846.

PERKINS MANOR
Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Ideally located, near and overlooking the Jamaicaway. Showers, refrigeration and all other modern conveniences.
These apartments should appeal to anyone desiring a quiet home in pleasant surroundings.
Suites available are of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, at reasonable rental.
Inquire at office on premises or telephone JAMaica 4707.

SUB-LET
BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE
IN THE RIVERWAY MANOR
PHONE: REG. 3026 or LIB. 5656
BOSTON

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, QUEENS, N. Y. C.—5-room duplex, $85; suitable 4 adults; studio 20x36; sunlight; 15 minutes to Times Sq. 39-61 48th St. Newtown 9-7279.

SMALL FURNISHED APARTMENT
Ready for occupancy; central location; 10 minutes to Christian Science church; adjacent to Charles River basin; 1 block from Public Garden; reduced rent to finish lease or permanently. Tel. Com. 1040 (Boston).

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW bungalow to let on shore of lake; large screened porch, electric lights, ice and boat furnished; excellent fishing and bathing. D. M. STEVENSON, Rochester, N. H.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalow, bath, including gas, electricity, $25 weekly in July; surf and bay bathing. NEWTON, 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

SUMMER CAMP, 2 miles from town in mountains, ½ mile to swimming lake; 2 log houses, simply furnished; 6 beds, 3 cots, room for 20 cots; good water piped to house, shower, fireplace, electricity; trees, vineyard, vegetables planted; rent $350 season; will sell. E. H. MACKAY, 240 6th Avenue, W. Hendersonville, N. C.

WOLLASTON BEACH, MASS., 30 Sewall St.—Furnished 6-room bungalow for season or longer; modern conveniences, Frigidaire, garden, garage. Phone Granite 5620-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARDERS wanted; ideal country, all conveniences, first-class table; handy to everything; $14 per week. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 8389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FLOOR SPACE

APPROXIMATELY 4000 feet each of basement, 1st, and 3d floor space; heated; sprinkler system; rent reasonable. At 134 Tudor St., South Boston. Phone S. B. 2159-W. Address G. O. KAHLER.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HELP WANTED

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in building management office where kindly, considerate service is essential; ability to meet tenants agreeably and to assist in renting suites is required; state age, experience and salary desired. N-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT room with home privileges in private family; attention if desired; ladies only. Phone S-3900, 32 Allendale Rd., Hartford, Conn.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 76-2.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Room and board in private family for elderly lady (with care if needed). Granite 3042.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4435, Boston

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3600.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ORGAN PEDAL UPRIGHT
Henry F. Miller fine tone upright with practice Organ Pedal Keyboard. Just the instrument for organist or student —price $135. Terms if desired.
CHAS. M. STIEFF, Inc.
150 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION
for PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK—2067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station

LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's single office for rent part time. Room 714, 342 Madison Ave. Telephone Murray Hill 2-10172.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's private pleasant office, forenoons or afternoons. 500 5th Ave., Room 914. Penn. 6-3276.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 30 East 42nd St., afternoons and evenings; rent $45. Tel. Murray Hill 2-8269.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., The Barclay—Attractive, refined home, near beach, opposite church; American and European. 98, Brighton Avenue. Tel. 4-6392.

FREEDOM FIELD—Country home in pines, near water, for rest or study; reasonable. Between Lakewood and Pt. Pleasant, Laurelton, N. J.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used
Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands. Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 St. New York City
(near 5th Ave.)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

25 Miles Out
FINE COUNTRY HOME with many attractive shade trees, shrubs and flowers. 5 minutes' walk to center of village. House contains 7 nice rooms, bath, hot air heat, town water, electric lights, gas; good barn; fruit in abundance; one acre of level land. Price $5500. Call local representative, Carl Anderson, Medway 42, or
Walter Channing, Inc.
50 Congress Street, Boston Hub. 8230
Booklet of our current offerings will be sent on request.

CAPE COD
House at North Truro with about 7 acres land; near seashore. Desirable property for home or development. Price $5000. Cash. Sold to settle an estate. H. A. SMITH, P. O. Box 5345, Boston.

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Humarock Beach; 6 rooms, bath, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage, 2 extra building lots, trees, rose arbors; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire within or telephone 136-3, or Boston, Kenmore 7789. M. B. SARGENT.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSE & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

NEEDHAM
Surrounded by hedges, flowers and shade trees, a unique home of 7 rooms will be realized by you; the broad piazza and gardens will give privacy often longed for; butler's pantry, 2 fireplaces, oil heat, 2-car garage; nearly 11,000 square feet of land; 5 minutes to the Christian Science church, stores and station. Tel. Dover (Mass.) 189 or Box 31, Dover.

NEWTON, MASS.—$14,500 residence just completed; first-class construction; 7 rooms, 2 baths and extra lavatory; grounds landscaped, 8000 feet; 2-car garage; restricted section, convenient to everything. Location W. 91 Adena Road, W. Newton, off Waltham Street, near Fessenden School; or call HERBERT E. BRODRICK (builder), West Newton 1557-M.

ONE-FAMILY, 6 and 7-room houses, modern re-condition. St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village. GEO. R. HORHORST Sr., licensed broker, 10516 119 Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-7542-J.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—For sale, high class apartment property in good location; almost new; have several parcels; will sell all together or separately; one parcel suitable for couple as nice home, with an income; easily financed; no brokers. P-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST HAVEN, CONN., on the Sound—Private beach; cottages with all conveniences; nicely furnished; balance of season or by month. P. M. WILLETS.

RESORTS

FOR A VACATION, come to Old Marblehead; pleasant rooms for guests in a private family. MISS HUNNEWELL, 110 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH—Rooms in unusually charming home near sandy beach; kitchen privileges, breakfasts served. MRS. R. W. MITCHELL, Minot P. O., Mass.

RECREATION, STUDY, REST—In Catskill Mts. at Locust Villa, Greenville, Greenville Co., N. Y.; 18 minutes to bathing beach; prices $300-$400. Address F. A. MEAD, Meredith, N. H. Tel. 206-4.

QUAINT old house, 18 miles from Concord, N. H., on beautiful quiet lake, S. W. breeze, screened piazza, fireplace, 4 chambers, barn, boat. MRS. E. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

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TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. Harriet S. Hagen has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-2446.

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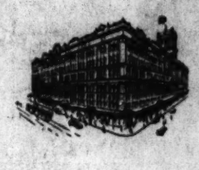

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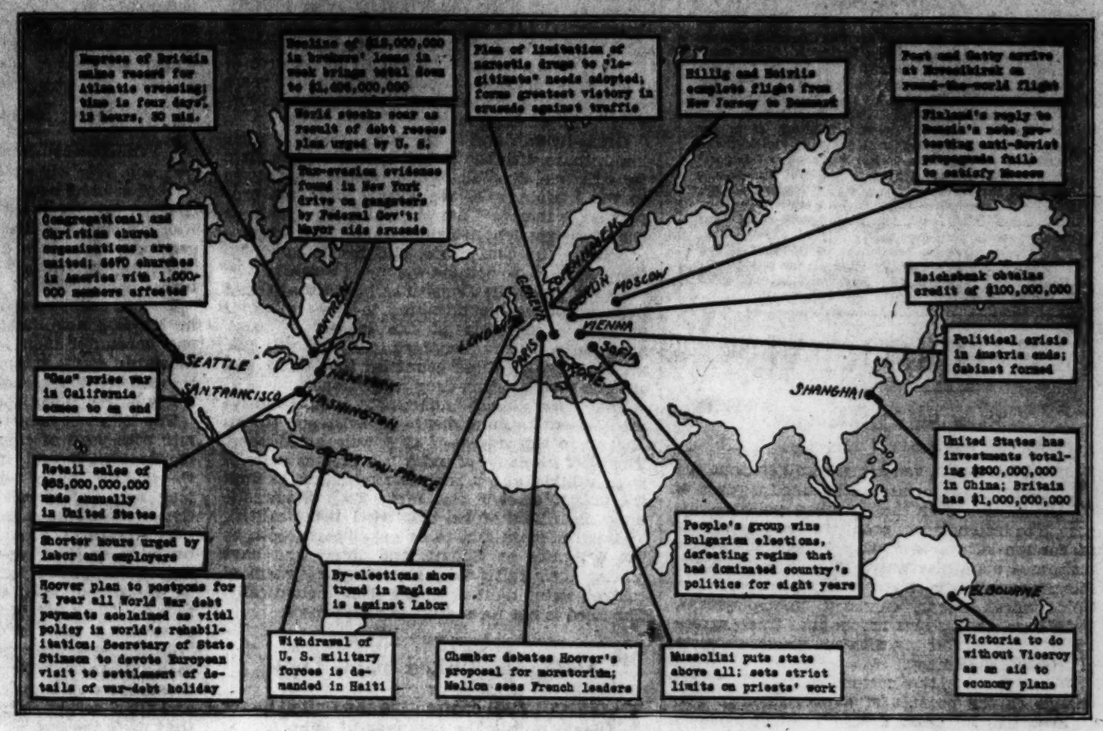
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Empress of Britain makes record for Atlantic crossing; time is four days, 13 hours, 30 min.
Banking of $2,000,000 in brokers' loans in week brings total down to $1,696,000,000
Plan of limitation of narcotic drugs to "legitimate" needs adopted; forms greatest victory in crusade against traffic
Hilling and Heinrich complete flight from New Jersey to Denmark
Post and Gatty arrive at Hannadibrook on round-the-world flight
Finland's reply to Russia's note protesting anti-Soviet propaganda fails to satisfy Moscow
World stocks soar as result of debt recess plan urged by U. S.
Non-evasion evidence found in New York drive on gangsters by Federal Gov't; Mayor aids crusade
Congregational and Christian church organizations are united; 6670 churches in America with 1,000,000 members affected
Reichsbank obtains credit of $100,000,000
Political crisis in Austria ends; Cabinet formed
"Gas" price war in California comes to an end
Retail sales of $65,000,000,000 made annually in United States
United States has investments totaling $800,000,000 in China; Britain has $1,000,000,000
Shorter hours urged by labor and employers
People's group wins Bulgarian elections, defeating regime that has dominated country's politics for eight years
Hoover plan to postpone for 1 year all World War debt payments acclaimed as vital policy in world's rehabilitation; Secretary of State Stimson to devote European visit to settlement of details of war-debt holiday
By-elections show trend in England is against Labor
Withdrawal of U. S. military forces is demanded in Haiti
Chamber debates Hoover's proposal for moratorium; Mellon sees French leaders
Mussolini puts state above all; sets strict limits on priests' work
Victoria to do without Viceroy as an aid to economy plans
SEATTLE
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
MOSCOW
VIENNA
SHANGHAI
MELBOURNE

All Nature

Forget-me-not

A COMMON perennial plant in Asia and parts of Europe, the forget-me-not has been cultivated since before the history of flowers was written. At an early date it was brought to America; but it has delighted in taking to the wild at the first opportunity to establish a colony near some brookside.

Many species of forget-me-nots exist and a few seem to prefer dry banks, but flowers of these latter are likely to be much paler than the familiar blue of the bottom dwellers, and may even be entirely white. Another sort with either blue, pink or white blossoms climbs to mountain meadows at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

You may have noticed that the flowers are borne in terminal clusters, frequently on one side of the curving stem; and that each five-petaled flowerlet has a bright golden eye. The grace of their growing, and the dainty hues of flower and of the unopened pink buds, have endeared them to artists for centuries.

Their botanical name *Myosotis* means "mouse ear" and refers to the young oval-shaped leaves which are somewhat hairy. The sky-blue flowers have been adopted as a symbol of friendship and constancy; and now are the floral emblem for Alaska. They are in bloom usually from May until July.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beloved—In response to a number of inquiries for further light on the pronunciation of this word as an adjective and as a verb, it may be said that the matter was referred to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, and the following is the substance of the reply just received:

The adjective "beloved," as in "Written by the beloved Whittier," "This is my beloved Son," is preferably pronounced in three syllables, be-lu'-ed; but the two-syllable form be-lud' is recognized. As a verb, that is, the past tense or past participle, as in "He was beloved by all," the word is pronounced be-luvd'. The following sentence shows "beloved" used as an adjective (three syllables) and second as a verb (two syllables): "The be-lov'-ed Whittier was be-loved' by all."

Apropos of this, the following "explanatory note" in the front of the dictionary is cited: "When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded, the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable."

Science (correction) — Pronounced si'-*ense*, with i as in ice, *e* as in recent. (This *e* occurs before n and l in unstressed syllables, and the tendency to allow it to sound as short u was warned against in this column a few days ago. The first *e*, however, was inadvertently italicized in the example word!)

Brevities

Warrensburg (Mo.) Star-Journal: A lot of good people who know just what to do in every possible contingency of a bridge game don't know one bird or tree or wild flower from another.

Yeoman Shield: The woman who drives from the back seat of a car is no worse than the man who cooks from the dining-room table.

Detroit News: A vaudeville actor is reported by the New York Evening Post to be playing a saxophone under water. They say, though, you can still hear it.

A Quotation for Today

WHEN you confer a kindness be silent about it; when you receive one be sure to speak of it.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Winnipeg Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor, which I enjoy reading very much, especially the Mail Bag. I should like very much to hear from other countries. I am interested in collecting blotters and should be glad to trade with anyone who is collecting or who would like to start.

Winnipeg is one of the largest cities in western Canada and was formerly a Hudson Bay fur trading post. The old fort is still standing and is preserved as a park. Lower Fort Garry is a few miles north and is now used as a country club. Everything is just as it was when trading was carried on—even the old stoves and oil lamps are still there.

Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba's playground, is about 50 miles north on Lake Winnipeg, where the boats go to the north country, calling at the trading stations and Indian reservations.

Several places in this vicinity were settled by the early settlers brought from Scotland by Lord Selkirk and some of Winnipeg's streets are named for them.

I attend Sunday School at the Christian Science Society here and have been going since I was 4 years old. I am now 13. Hoping I will receive a number of letters, and with all good wishes to the Mail Baggers,

Willie W.

McAlester, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you for the dear friends I have gained through the Mail Bag. The Mail Bag is indeed a messenger of love in establishing world peace and friendship.

McAlester is a small city of between 12,000 and 15,000 inhabitants. A few miles from McAlester is Lake McAlester. It is the largest artificial body of water in Oklahoma and people go there from all parts of the State to fish. McAlester is built on seven hills.

There is quite an interesting little story about the way the yearbook of the McAlester High School got its name. The Dancing Rabbit Creek in the State of Mississippi ceded to the Choctaw Nation the land upon which the McAlester High School building now stands. In memory of this treaty the yearbook was called "The Dancing Rabbit" and the school paper was called "The Rabbit's Foot."

I am 15 years old and I should love to have correspondents from all parts of the world.

Emerald D.

St. Charles, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, for though I have written many before, somehow I have never mailed them! I think the Monitor is the best paper in the world and indeed many of my friends think so too. I am especially grateful for the short stories on the Children's Page. I have made a collection of these wonderful character-building stories. This collection will be used solely for bedtime stories at camp.

I am a counselor at a Progressive Camp in St. Charles. Last year I taught swimming there. Children from three to fifteen years come and my, what a lovely time they have, for all is harmonious and good will prevails!

I am 18 years old and still go to Sunday School. I love all sports and all children. I am also very interested in French and poetry and will appreciate any letters from girls anywhere.

Veronica B.

Huntington Park, California

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have enjoyed reading the letters sent to the Mail Bag from far and wide so I thought I should like to make the same request for correspondents as many others have. I am 12 years old, in the seventh grade and a member of the Camp Fire Girls. I am interested mostly in sports, especially swimming. Letters will be welcome from the United States, Europe or anywhere in the world.

Huntington Park has a population of 24,000 inhabitants and is on the outskirts of Los Angeles, seven miles away. It is a center of a number of industries, large and small, but is yet a very nice and attractive place to live in.

We have access to many recreation places too, such as the beaches, 15 miles away, the mountains 20-30 miles away, and many parks, museums, etc. Of course, everyone is interested in the movies and Hollywood, which is 15 miles from where I live. I have been there many times and find it to be an exceedingly interesting city.

My girl friend would like to correspond too, so I have promised her that if I receive too many replies I will give her some. In that way, everyone will receive an answer.

Margie S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Would you like to hear about our wonderful hills? Spring has thrown her fairy mantle over California. All the flowers are beginning to bloom. Buckthorn and manzanita are flowering in profusion. Imagine pushing your way through a tangle of blue and white fragrance. On the ground, scarlet trumpeter, tiny yellow violets and dainty white miner's lettuce are spreading their beauty. Crystal brooks are tinkling and gurgling down through the canyons. Wild canterbury bells, monkeyflower and golden shooting stars are nodding side by side with poppies and lupins. Birds of every color and hue are bursting their tiny throats with glorious songs. Does the picture sound attractive to you? Would you like to hear more? I should love to answer any letters I might receive.

I am 18 years old and a freshman in junior college. Suzanne K.

[This letter, as you will see, was written some time ago.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Jane W. (13), Smithtown, L. I., N. Y.—Studying violin.

Ruth S. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—Collecting stamps.

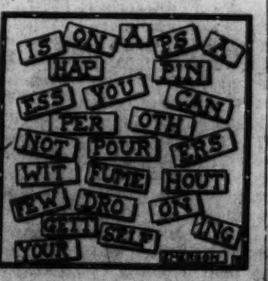
Helen G. (14), Santa Ana, Calif.—Studying Spanish.

Elizabeth B. (15), Highland Park, Mich.—Studying French. Interested in outdoor sports.

Doloris D. (15), South Bend, Ind.

Rosalie S. (16), Independence, Kan.

Quotation Puzzle



A quotation by Ralph Waldo Emerson has been cut up into little pieces. Can you put them together to complete the quotation?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Vacation Time Puzzle:

duCks
chAin
coMma
apPle
aIls
hiNge
eaGle (Camping.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sydney's 'Domain'

Sydney, Australia

IN SYDNEY'S beautiful harbor is a cove named Farm Cove. One side of this cove is formed by a rocky headland, covered with grass and trees—a favorite drive and picnic resort for the dwellers in the city. This has lately become the refuge of a large number of unemployed men with numerous tents and crude shacks providing some semblance of shelter.

A drive around the outer "domain"—as it is called—reveals the men washing and drying their clothes, endeavoring to keep clean and self-respecting, hoping soon to get a job.

The hearts of the men are cheered by many deeds of kindness. At the toot of a motor horn in the dusk of the evening, men emerge as if by magic from their places of refuge. For several months past, three and sometimes four times a week, in all sorts of weather, they have heard that welcome signal. It means that their kind friends—a lady and her husband from one of the suburbs—have arrived with about 10 gallons of rich soup and 50 or 60 loaves of bread; also bags for tents, old clothes—even needles and cotton for mending.

The gratitude shown by these men has been a source of happiness to these kind people. They express it by letters and offers of service. They are eager for work to do.

There is a little encampment among the trees called the League of Nations—composed of Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, Americans, Irishmen and Scotsmen. Into this group comes one whom they all know as "the Colonel." He is a well-known business man in the city. With a cheery "Hello, boys!" he proceeds to hand around comforts which he has brought with him.

A movement is on foot to provide shelter sheds for these men during the winter.

For the Scrapbook

Circles and Spheres

TO FIND the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.1416.

To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter (diameter x diameter) by .7854.

To find the surface of a sphere multiply the square of the diameter by 3.1416.

To find the cubic contents of a sphere multiply the cube of the diameter (diameter x diameter x diameter) by .5236.

In Lighter Vein

Not the Dog

A man was in the habit of letting his dog sit by his side at meals. One evening when he was out at dinner a woman next to him, wishing to attract his attention, gently touched his sleeve.

To the consternation of all present, he gave her a bone from his plate and said, "Oh, get away. Take this out on the mat and eat it."—*Answers.*

Unfair

"How much do you love me?" she asked.

"As much," murmured the young man, "as much, darling, as you love me."

The girl looked up and drew away quickly.

"Humph!" she said.—*Tit-Bits.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Sack Suit Diplomacy

THERE is now a general recognition that the economic viewpoint has attained a place of precedence over the so-called political approach to international problems. At Geneva and in foreign offices everywhere there is a new insistence upon discussions once considered the sole property of the banker and the entrepreneur. Gold, wheat, sugar, currency, unemployment, tariff barriers, customs unions and trade agreements contrast forcibly with the vaguer subjects of classical diplomacy.

It has become the custom to speak of this change as the product of a twelvemonth. The diplomatist who wears the sack suit of business is interpreted as a product of the depression. His newer habiliment is ascribed to a sudden interest in remedying maladjustment of the world's economic machinery. But the foundation of the change lies deeper.

Experts of the League of Nations, investigating phases of international business relations at the height of the period of prosperity, pictured a world in which the "rapid and profound" movement of economic events had outstripped juridical and political thought. Commerce and industry had ceased to be fields from which diplomacy was far removed; individual governments, keenly aware of the social implications of domestic policies, expanded this awareness to international relationships.

Numerous current examples disclose the economic focus of these relationships. European union has shifted from an essentially political scheme to one in which commercial phases are becoming dominant. The experience of the United States in revising its tariff walls and the intra-empire problems of Great Britain in its movement away from free trade have collectively indicated the world aspects of this problem. Russia has made commercial concessions the spearhead of diplomatic efforts in the Far East at the same time that economic rivalry underlies the philosophy of her Western relations. Nations of the Balkans place the problems of agriculture at the head of coöperative efforts affecting central and southeastern Europe. And, as a final example, the prospect of a moratorium on German reparations and war debts establishes the solution of economic problems as one of the highest concerns of the chancelleries.

It should never be thought that these things are separated from those efforts toward international comity which underlie the attainment of disarmament and peace. For war is, in a large sense, a social and economic problem. It is out of distress, unemployment, upheaval and despair that wars are made. Millions of men and women out of work, countries plunged into the deepest difficulties, ruined tradesmen and impoverished farmers are the raw materials of conflict. The profound discontent of poverty, with all its harmful potentialities, is not only a result but a cause of strife. As diplomacy approaches the solution for a maladjusted economy, so it deals with the fundamental factors out of which the atmosphere of peace arises.

Control of Narcotics

THE action of the International Narcotics Conference at Geneva in throwing over the so-called quota system—under which the world's legitimate drug requirements would be allocated to existing manufacturers on a prearranged basis—is the sequel to much opposition from non-manufacturing countries. This arises from a not unnatural feeling that the proposed plan would play into the hands of the producers.

Rejection of the quota has been hailed with joy in some quarters. It must, however, be remembered that the alternative which has been put forward, the import and export certificate system—under which no country shall permit any export unless the exporter presents an authorization from the government of the importing nation—also has its opponents. In fact, until a scheme has been worked out which is acceptable to all countries concerned, a solution of the drug question is not in sight.

According to the meager details now available, the majority of countries represented at Geneva have approved a plan brought forward jointly by France and Japan and based on the certificate system laid down in the Drug Convention of 1925. The two opponents of this proposal are Great Britain and Soviet Russia, the former adhering to the quota plan and the latter rejecting both plans on grounds of futility. Several smaller states have not yet decided their attitudes.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, given good will, almost any reasonable plan of limitation would be successful. Without good will and honest coöperation, every plan is bound to fail for the simple reason that a single refractory nation can flood the world with drugs. Any nation with a developed system of administration can—if it wishes—exercise reasonably effective control over the output of drugs produced in its own territory. But it is very hard for it to prevent drugs from being smuggled in from outside, if some other country is lax in its control of output.

France and Japan are to be congratulated on their efforts to meet the objections of the non-manufacturing nations to the quota system. Nevertheless, it is legitimate to point out that though they have both already accepted the import and export certificate system, they have not hitherto shown conspicuous success in applying it. Officially, Japan has no drug exports. Actually, China and India are flooded with narcotics of Japanese origin. France has recently improved its record, but the lists of seizures of illicit drugs published during the last few years by the League of Nations bear testimony to another side of the picture.

Great Britain and Soviet Russia, on the other hand, share with the United States a clean slate for a decade. Sir Malcolm Delevingne's doubts as to the usefulness of the Franco-Japanese proposals are therefore not surprising. He speaks as the most experienced fighter of the drug menace attending the conference, and his personal integrity makes his opinion worthy of respect.

At the same time, it is to be hoped that Great Britain will not be unwilling to come to terms with the opponents of the quota. At least, adoption of the Franco-Japanese plan will give an incentive to these countries to tighten and enforce their existing drug regulations.

There are already sufficiently comprehensive international commitments in existence to put an end to the traffic—if they were acted upon. The chief necessity of today is a greater sense of responsibility and a real determination to limit the output of each and every kind of narcotic drug regardless of existing legal technicalities. This is the main fact to be remembered both by the delegates at Geneva and those who have pinned their faith to any particular system of control, water-tight as it may seem theoretically. The need is not for a plan, but a purpose.

Aiding the United States Lines

DIFFICULTIES confronting the United States Lines during the last year of light freight and passenger traffic have placed the operating company in a precarious situation, according to reports from Washington. While it is too early to surmise what, if any, assistance the Government can or will render, many who have the fortunes of an American merchant marine at heart feel that Paul W. Chapman—purchaser of the United States Lines—is entitled to some governmental coöperation.

At a time when it appeared that the war-time fleet of the American merchant marine would disappear from the seas, due to the unwillingness of any prospective purchasers to offer a reasonable price for it, Mr. Chapman stepped forward and offered the Government $16,000,000 for the fleet of the United States and the American Merchant Lines. At that time both cargo and passenger traffic was substantial, and growing in volume, indicating the probability that he not only could finance the purchase, but make a profit on the operations of the company. Operating under the terms of the Jones-White Shipping Act, he also contracted to build several new ships, of which two of 30,000 tons are now in process of construction.

But the cumulative effect of reduced traffic has been too heavy for the fleet to surmount. In 1930 it suffered a net loss of $730,000. At present only $4,000,000 of the original purchase price is understood to have been paid, so that the Government still has a large equity in it.

Whether the lines revert to government ownership, with the present management operating them on a flat managerial charge basis, or another plan is evolved, it seems fitting that some solution be devised which will assure continuance of a strong transatlantic line flying the American flag in competition with the numerous foreign-flag carriers, all of which are subsidized by their respective governments.

Peace and Persons

IT IS natural, and indeed proper, that when a man has worked hard for the organization of peace, and has peculiarly identified himself with such activities, he should assume something of a symbolic value. But care should be taken not to make the cause of peace depend upon personal successes or failures. Peace is far more important and solid than any individual.

This statement is self-evident, and would appear superfluous, were it not that recent events, which have threatened the continuance of Aristide Briand as Foreign Minister of France, have been deplored in pacific quarters as a veritable defeat for the cause of peace. Such lamentations are not only foolish but mischievous. When all suitable homage has been paid to M. Briand, and due satisfaction expressed that he has survived political attacks, it is ludicrous to suppose that he and his personal partisans are the only advocates of a policy of rapprochement in France, or that everything must necessarily change if M. Briand disappears from Geneva.

Geneva, like all other centers, has its own atmosphere. It indulges in special exaggerations. One of its characteristics is to indulge in hero worship, and M. Briand has become one of its heroes. But at home he is a politician and is variously judged. His career, like that of all politicians, is marked by vicissitudes. He may be up today and down tomorrow, and up again the day after. That is all in the game—especially in France—and M. Briand has not got outside the game. It is dangerous, therefore, to identify M. Briand in a more or less exclusive manner with French pacific sentiment, and to assume that, when he triumphs, peace triumphs; and when he is defeated, peace is defeated.

There is, of course, no war party in France. There are men and women who are more or less suspicious, men and women who favor other methods and other persons; but it is rendering no service, either to M. Briand or to the cause of peace, to postulate a great national schism on the issue of war and peace. Apparently it is necessary to point out once more that all M. Briand's achievements have been fulfilled under such Prime Ministers as M. Poincaré and M. Tardieu, and most of them have been ratified by a Chamber which contains an unquestionable majority of the Right.

It would be, perhaps, unnecessary to protest against the tendency to idolize particular persons, were those persons alone affected. It becomes necessary to protest when the belief is entertained in some quarters that the world's progress toward peace can possibly be checked by some personal political misfortune. The impulse that has been given comes from the masses themselves, and men like M. Briand are not isolated figures, solitary preachers in a wilderness; they are merely the spokesmen—the eloquent and noble spokesmen, but still the spokesmen—of an irresistible multitude that is pressing toward the goal of peace.

Men, Mayfair and Hats

A FASHIONABLE hat shop in Piccadilly, London, recently displayed a startling window of colored hats for men. Hot mustard, ripe cherry—various vivid hues flamed in the shop front. Would Englishmen burst out with headgear of many colors? Since then a London daily paper reports that colored hats for men have turned out a "frost."

This is self-evident by the fact that neither in Mayfair nor Hampstead, nor Chelsea, does one encounter men wearing hats of red, blue, mustard, apple green, purple or anything but the somber blacks and grays of tradition with a few blithe "Ascot toppers" thrown in.

The House of Commons used to be gay in summer with vests of cherry, lemon, light blue, cinnamon, beige and multicolored speckles, but there is no "vested" interest evident there now. Men may be Liberals or Socialists, but all are Conservatives when it comes to hats.

The truth is, men, well-dressed or otherwise, refuse to be startling in dress. Augustine Birrell said in Parliament years ago: "Boys would rather be disobedient than singular." This applies also to men. They would rather disobey the ukases of would-be tsars of fashion than look "odd" or "funny." A popular stuntesque newspaper which easily persuaded its readers to eat "Standard" bread, grow millions of sweet peas and praise—and then deride—Mr. Lloyd George, found that they drew the line at wearing a stunt felt hat.

Men who are dauntless in the face of danger shrink before the prospect of being laughed at for walking down the Strand in a mustard-colored Homburg or bright-blue bowler.

Thrillers

BOOM, boom! Rat-ta-tat! Zip! Bang! Gang war on a major scale is in progress just outside the editorial window. A battery of machine guns are in action and the air is full of "pineapples." Two racketeers have been "taken for a ride" and another is "on the spot." Of course, they are only boys, little boys—the "big shot" himself can't be ten—and the "war" is only street play. The machine guns are only cap pistols, and rocks serve for bombs. And of course the tiny "racketeers" repeatedly rise from "the spot" to rejoin the fray

But in Montclair, N. J., a day or two ago, the results of mimicking gang warfare were not so transient. One twelve-year-old did not rise again. He had been fatally shot by a chum in the reportrayal of a gangster film they had witnessed a few hours before. Public outcry was immediately raised against such films. One theater chain announced no more gangster pictures would be shown at its houses in this particular city during 1931.

Such instances of popular revolt against crime education in motion pictures are hopeful signs. But are tragedies which come this close home to a community necessary before the public awakes? Must people remain blind to the less apparent but far more common tragedies in children's thinking caused by sensational films?

Of course, the effect of "gangster movies" can be exaggerated. All children do not leave the theater to begin a career of crime. And probably many boys of a certain age would be playing Indian if they were not playing racketeer. But there is a vital difference. There is little chance of the ordinary boy carrying his play "scalping" over into actual experience; "redskins" are as remote from his environment as pirates. But not so racketeers, nor the conditions which nurture gangs. In the cities at least they are only too close to many boys.

In such cases mimicking of screen "heroes"—and some of the crime films have made heroes out of gangsters—may have a much more insidious effect than is generally recognized. The boy is "father of the man," and play is a most important part of training for adult living. The films can do even a more destructive job than the tabloids by casting a mantle of glamour and romance over despicable and cowardly thieves.

Happily there is evidence that gangster films at least have worn thin. Some months ago Will Hays said the public was tired of them—although the producers still pushed them out to the exhibitors. What must the public's boredom be now! One indication is given by the advertisement of a new film. It is heralded as "not a gang picture."

This is encouraging. But it may be asked, What will follow the gangs? Will they only make way for other kinds of sensationalism? Racketeering films have given the public an opportunity to see rather plainly what damage may be done by film education in sensation and sordidness. Perhaps now it will be more on guard against such elements in other pictures.

Editorial Notes

Georgia proposes to name one of its highways after its famous baseball player—"Ty" Cobb—and if the automobiles are as fast on the highway as Ty was on the basepaths, it won't take very long to go from one end of Georgia to the other.

Before laughing too much at the United States Navy for its lack of men trained to sail "Old Ironsides," landlubbers should ask themselves whether they still know how to harness a horse.

One individual who can afford to throw out his chest and hold his head high while letting the other fellow do the work is the drum major of a band.

Business men will soon become efficient enough, one hopes, to simplify the practice of simplifying practices.

With all the "boiling down" he does, an editor should be in a position to show his wife how to cook.

A Song at Twilight

HE WASN'T, in the familiar sense, a "bum." Only a few days before he had worked. Only a few days hence, he expected, he would be working again.

He expected! That was why he could put his fingers into his pocket, shake it lightly, listen intently to the jingling of its meager coins, and still sit back against the stone steps of the Public Library with a friendly feeling in his heart for Fifth Avenue.

Fifth Avenue, for the moment, was as much his as any other man's. In fact, he was looking slightly down upon it, at the fine new panamas bobbing up and down in the sun, panamas belonging to men who seemed to be going to definite places. These places, he dimly surmised, would most likely be their homes.

In front of him loomed the two famous stone lions. Their conversation, the man had heard, runs something like this:

"Brother Lion, I have read every book in this library."

"Brother Lion, if I may be pardoned for saying so, what of it?"

The man on the steps shared, for an enjoyable moment, their suave superiority to all things. It was a bit after 5:30. The majority of the offices had emptied. Most of the shops had closed, except through hot Forty-second Street whence he had just come. The employment agencies would be closed. There was relief in the thought. For a few hours now one couldn't go on looking for work. Neither could one be blamed for not looking for it.

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He removed his straw hat, hanging it on his knee. It was still whole, still stiff, being an indifferent survivor of weather during the past three summers. His suit was somewhat newer than the hat—last year's, in fact. A week ago it had been pressed. That was because the last job had been fair, had brought a good salary while it lasted. It had been temporary. Most of them were now, but that was an improvement over last year. The man at the last agency he visited had encouraged him. And, mercifully, they didn't encourage you much at the agencies nowadays unless they had reason for it. He had said to come back again tomorrow morning, early.

The man on the library steps had a nimbleness that one might not suspect. It showed when he was given a column of figures. Numbers caught his eye as a flower would an artist's. For years down in Wall Street, before the overturning, numbers had been his medium. Of his kind he had been called "expert."

A pigeon strutted up to him now. He had nothing for the bird. Down on the sidewalk lay a piece of a wafer, a titbit tossed from the paper sack of some thoughtful person, one of the pigeons' many friends who had come prepared. The man got up, rescued it from among the passing feet, and had the satisfaction of seeing it promptly accepted by the bird, which had fluttered a short distance away.

* * *

Then he went up the Avenue. He was hungry. But he had been hungrier. A friend had treated him at noon to a hearty meal. But that had been lunch. It was dinner time now. His friend, who lived in a suburb, was miles away. That was New York for you. Big, kind, empty New York. Feting you one minute and abandoning you the next. Not that you wanted to be the perennial object of charity in any one friend's eyes. But these sudden contrasts were a bit disrupting.

At that the let-downs were lessening in frequency, he reminded himself again. Things were on the upgrade. His experience lately had backed up what hopeful persons had been trying to say for months. He could feel a difference.

Yet here was dinner time, and he had very little money. He was reluctant to spend what he had. A ridiculous excuse for procrastination presented itself. He was used to arguing in this foolish way with himself. Now, when obviously postponement of his meal would only mean a larger appetite, he sought a reason for putting off the meal.

He said to himself quite simply, "Perhaps if I wait, I won't have to spend it. Something may happen."

But where could he go so that it might happen? To Central Park? To the Museum—why not, as long as it was Tuesday? Over to the Grand Central? To one of the hotel lobbies? If he could sit down in a comfortable chair for awhile, before going to have his bowl of soup, if he could sit down and—

His imagination had started to play. A pleasant picture had presented itself. Why not? Once before he had.

* * *

His plans took him a few blocks east of the Avenue. They did not include going to the room where he had obtained lodgings. It couldn't properly be called "his" room, seeing that he shared it with three others, and made it a point to spend his leisure hours elsewhere when possible. But his plans did include stopping at another house, newer and far more commodious than his own. Designed to serve as a club, the house had many features that appealed. One of these was a large lounge-music room. It was modernistic, yet homelike, a room to which the mothers and women friends as well as men were admitted. He knew, because he had a friend who was a member of the club. He had visited him here, had attended concerts in this room, and once when his friend had been at dinner, he had been invited to wait for him there.

He went to the information desk, gave the name of his friend. But his friend, it proved, was in the dining room. Did he wish to send for him? The man considered. To send word to his friend now might prove embarrassing. And he didn't feel that he could join him at dinner at his own expense. As he hesitated, the information clerk offered an alternative. Would he care to wait in the lounge?

It was what he had hoped for. Murmuring a relieved "Thank you," he passed on into the lounge. Again, it was just as he had hoped. The room was empty, save for a musician on the platform.

He lowered himself carefully into a deep plush chair. He sat with his back to the platform so that the man who was softly fingering the keys wouldn't see him. It wouldn't be for long. They would soon be coming back from the dining room. But it would probably be long enough for him to hear a piece or two. The musicians came in here to practice early; and somehow it was cheering to hear them at that time.

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He recognized the first experimental notes of an old-fashioned ballad. He half closed his eyes, dimly aware of the peaked chairs and silver-topped tables before him. Two or three lamps had been lighted, the glow coming ethereally through globes of pale gold and crystal.

He listened, fancifully forgetful of a tatterdemalion's career. Palatial but real, the half-seen surroundings filled him with an atmosphere that seemed, for the moment, to be of his own creating.

He stayed for the second selection. It was a song, a light, tuneful air, full of promising words about the sun coming out and the traveler finding a gift at the end of the road. The music was almost as simple as the words. But the musician had the gift of making the song seem like a gently flowing accompaniment to the thoughts anyone might be having.

He sat motionless. In a moment he would go. But the chorus was being repeated. The notes fell again, warm, friendly, octaved now so that the effect was like a high, tinkling shower of intangible sweetness. It was hope-giving, coming nearer and clearer. It enveloped him, bringing peace. It stopped.

He rose softly and went to the door. At another time he would return and visit his friend. But he wouldn't stay now. There was something—something complete about the experiment thus far. He would go, and leave word for his friend.

* * *

"Iss my playing so bad?"

He turned. A short, slightly harassed-appearing man stood at the piano bench from which he had just risen.

"No. It's not. It's delightful."

"Tell me, my friend. Do you know music?"

"Not as you mean it, probably. I'm a business—"

"*Es macht nichts aus!* You are not a musician. Good! I like to try these simple popular airs. I like an audience when possible. You think they will like me here tonight? These songs are not trash?"

"Not to me."

"Thank you, my friend. I am happy you stayed to hear me."

"Thank you. I am happy too. Good evening."

He walked back to the door. Before he reached it, a waiter entered, bearing a covered tray.

"Wait!" the voice came again from the platform. The man at the piano motioned his listener to silence until the waiter had gone. "Do me one favor, please. Eat my dinner for me. Emil, my kind host, insists on sending me my dinner—he says it is the only way of getting me to eat. But I can fool him. I do not *wish* to eat before singing, my friend. I do not wish it. Is it not so?"

He took the straw hat from his guest's hand. He drew up a chair from the back of the platform and placed it for him. "There!" he said in a relieved voice. "Emil will never know. You will not mind my singing my little songs while you eat? Sit down, my friend. Thank you. I am glad you are here. *Ja!*"

M. K.

Notes From Paris

Multilingual Taxi Drivers

TAXI DRIVERS who speak one foreign language are uniting to form the Société des Chauffeurs Polyglottes. They have found it advisable to organize themselves in order to maintain their multilingual standard and prevent foreign visitors from being imposed upon by drivers who advertise a knowledge of some foreign language, but do not possess it. Every member of the society will have to pass an examination in the language which he claims to know, and will also have to prove that he is well informed concerning the principal places of interest which foreigners come to Paris to see. If possible, the society will obtain official recognition and ask the city to pass a regulation prohibiting any but its members from advertising their knowledge of foreign languages. A plan is under way to establish headquarters at some central point where telephonists speaking several languages will receive calls for taxis and communicate with drivers speaking the languages desired.

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Traffic Control By Pedestrians

The pedestrian-operated traffic beacon on the Quai between the Louvre and the Pont des Arts has proved so satisfactory that twenty others are to be put up in various parts of Paris. It took pedestrians some time to learn to use the signal, and it is sometimes operated by traffic policemen, but its value has been clearly demonstrated. Those who wish to cross the road have merely to press a button on a lamp-post which supports a red light and traffic is obliged to halt for the instant during which the signal is visible. An automatic timing device prevents the signal from being used at too frequent intervals. The decision to establish similar signals elsewhere has been taken only after experiments extending over one year.

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American Gives Endowment

To the long list of endowments given to French educational institutions by Americans has been added that of L. J. Christopher, retired Los Angeles industrialist, who has established a fund to provide university extension courses in Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Christopher emigrated to the United States as a boy and has chosen this way of showing his fatherland is not forgotten. The initial sum allotted to the endowment is 100,000 francs ($4000). A committee which has been appointed to administer the fund includes MM. de Witt Guizot, Christian Pfister, René Debrix, Jules-Albert Jaeger, Marcel Knecht, Ernest Mertz, Benjamin Vallotton and Julien Walter. Announcement of the endowment was recently made at Nancy.

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Historic Hat Comes to Light

A top hat presented to Lafayette by the city of Philadelphia in 1832, when the centenary of the birth of George Washington was being celebrated, is now in the possession of M. Henri de Villamandy. It is of the "stovepipe" variety which was the fashion of the day, and a printed inscription inside the crown bears witness to its authenticity. The whereabouts of this historic headpiece was revealed as a result of the researches being carried out by Warrington Dawson, special attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who has been assembling all available information about the part played by French soldiers in the American War of Independence. M. de Villamandy refused $2000 for the hat several years ago.

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Legal Protection For Designers

Parisian couturiers frequently complain that they are given slight legal protection against plagiarism and "pirating" of their models, but William Klein, New York attorney who acts as industrial counsel for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers of New York, considers that better protection is accorded in France than in the United States. After conferring with French authorities on this subject, Mr. Klein stated that a bill would be presented in the United States Congress with a view to protecting original style designers. Mr. Klein maintains that a clothing designer should enjoy the same protection that is given to an artist in any other line of work by copyright and patent laws.